



COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

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# REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH OF OLDHAM

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

JAMES B. WILKINSON,

M.D., C.M., D.P.H., F.C.S.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE ;

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTHULME AND STRINESDALE HOSPITALS ;

MEMBER AND EXAMINER TO THE INSTITUTE OF SANITARY ENGINEERS ;

FELLOW ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH ;

MEMBER ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE ;

MEMBER INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

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## MEMBERS of the HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1913.

Mr. Councillor Simister, J.P., Chairman.

„ „ Ashton, Vice-Chairman.

The Mayor, Mr. Alderman Ashworth, J.P.

Mr. Councillor Dunkerley, J.P.

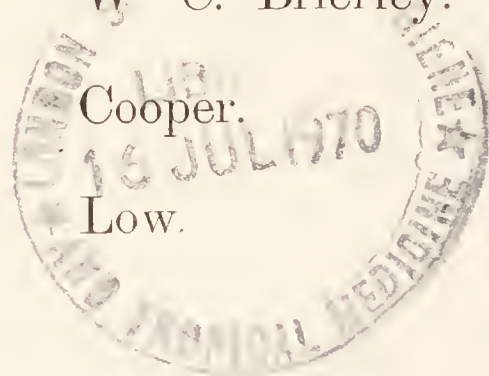
„ „ Kempe.

„ „ Hardman, J.P.

„ „ W. C. Brierley.

„ „ Cooper.

„ „ Low.



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## HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE AND INSANITARY DWELLINGS SUB-COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Committee.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors  
of the Oldham Borough Council.*

---

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for your consideration. It contains a summary of the work of the Health Department during the year 1913, together with statistics relating to the incidence of disease, and the mortality from various causes.

The Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate all show a slight increase above the rates for the previous year. The high Death Rate is largely due to Bronchitis, Heart Disease, and Pneumonia.

It is much to be regretted that a complete scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis has not yet been established in the Borough, as, though a considerable amount of work has been done under the temporary arrangements, the cases cannot at present be sought out and properly dealt with.

The great majority of the patients who have been reported as suffering from this disease are, when they come under notice, in a more or less advanced stage.

There is every indication that proper measures will in a few years lead to a considerable reduction in the mortality from this cause.

A list of Midwives practising in the Borough is included in the Report.

A Report of the Medical Inspection of the School Children, and the measures taken to ameliorate the various defective conditions found has already been presented to you.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for their general support and confidence, and to my staff for their willing assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES B. WILKINSON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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## *Annual Report.*

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In last year's Report the General Regulations respecting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health were enumerated in detail, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them.

The Report has been compiled according to the arrangement suggested by the Local Government Board in their Memorandum,

Several of the items may locally seem superfluous.



## — A. —

## *Natural and Social Conditions of the District.*

---

The town of Oldham is mainly situated on the south-western slopes of offshoots from the Yorkshire range of hills, the height of the surface varying from about 1,200 feet above the sea level at the highest point, to 360 feet in the lower part of the town. The Old Market Place (the centre of the town) is 696 feet above the sea level.

The subsoil is chiefly rock, or shale overlying the coal measures, and in the lower part of the town there are areas of clay with occasional sand pockets.

The country to the west and south-west is open to the sea, which is about 50 or 60 miles distant, and the prevailing wind is from the south-west. The situation of the town is thus naturally an exposed one, with a heavy rainfall.

The consequent damp atmosphere, when combined with the smoke and dust of a large manufacturing town, is certainly not beneficial to those subject to lung affections, and the cold and damp have a tendency to induce rheumatic affections, and the high death-rates from Bronchial and Heart Diseases are largely attributable to these conditions.

On the other hand the damp atmosphere is most beneficial to the staple trade of the town, viz., that of cotton spinning, and conduces to its prosperity.

The population of the town is chiefly industrial, and the purely residential class is gradually decreasing. The main industry of the town is cotton spinning. There are also large engineering works, chiefly for cotton machinery, weaving mills, boiler works, gas meter works, and coal mines, &c.

Generally speaking, those industrially employed are in a prosperous condition; the various industries of the town finding employment for all members of a family, after leaving school, except those domestically engaged, and wages generally are high. The total income in many families is in consequence large, extending up to four, five, six, or even more pounds per week when several members of a family are in full work. A considerable proportion of the industrial class own their own houses, purchased through the Co-operative Stores or the Building Societies.

The manufacturing trades have generally during the past year been fairly busy, while building and dependant industries have been more prosperous than in the previous year.

## HOSPITALS.

The Guardians have large Hospital Wards, and an excellent Operating Theatre, &c.

The Oldham Royal Infirmary is a large Institution with a staff of 15 medical men, in addition to the three house surgeons.

It is thoroughly equipped, and during the year 1,494 In-Patients and 7,388 Out-Patients were treated, making a total of 8,882 for the year.

— B. —

# *Sanitary Circumstances of the District.*

---

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is from upland gathering grounds, either owned or under the control of the Corporation. It is of great purity, and very soft, but in the upper portions of the gathering area, there is a considerable amount of peaty soil, and water from this area contains acid, and has a tendency to dissolve the lead in the service pipes. To counteract this, the water is collected from the land as rapidly as possible, and before being distributed is treated with carbonate of lime to neutralise the acid.

This treatment is apparently effectual, as no complaints of lead poisoning have been received for some years.

With the exception of storage to allow sedimentation and subsequent decantation no other treatment is necessary.

An additional supply has been obtained by utilising the water pumped from a disused portion of a colliery not far distant from the present reservoirs. The amount obtained at present from this source averages about three-quarters of a million gallons per day, and as other workings become disused it is expected that this amount will be considerably increased.



The average daily consumption of water in the supply area in the past three years was as follows :—

1911	-	-	-	-	-	6,511,025	gallons.
1912	-	-	-	-	-	5,884,059	„
1913	-	-	-	-	-	6,250,347	„

The daily quantity of compensation water required was 2,605,216 gallons during the year.

The estimated population which is supplied is about 234,444 people, and the average consumption per day slightly exceeds  $26\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per head.

The total storage capacity of all the reservoirs is 1,976,000,000 gallons, of which 1,364,000,000 gallons are available for the domestic supply.

Work is proceeding for increasing the Domestic supply by the mechanical filtration of water from reservoirs, now used for compensation purposes only.

In proportion to the population supplied, Oldham has a large storage capacity but limited gathering grounds. As a consequence one dry year does not limit the supply, while a succession of dry seasons would have a very serious effect.

At the close of the year the Reservoirs contained 1,295,960,000 gallons, or 18 weeks' supply, compared with 1,962,560,000 gallons, and  $27\frac{1}{4}$  weeks' supply at the close of the year 1912.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no river passing through the town, though the Medlock and the Beal have both their origin within the town, and practically the whole of the streams have been sewerized, and except in the time of a heavy rainfall the



contents are intercepted and conveyed to the Sewage Works for treatment.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There is a complete system of sewerage in the town, the greater proportion of which consists of properly constructed sewers and pipe drains. There are, however, a considerable number of stone drains still in existence. These, when the opportunity allows, are gradually being converted to a more satisfactory type. On two sides of the town there are main intercepting sewers, which pick up the sewers and streams, and convey the sewage to the Sewage Works. Except in one small portion of the town, this sewage finds its way by natural gravitation to the works. From this lower portion the sewage is lifted to a higher level by a Shone's Ejector, the air being automatically compressed by the sewage coming from the higher levels. The combined system of drainage is in vogue.

Practically all house drains are efficiently trapped, but the greater proportion of the street grids are untrapped and ventilate at the surface level, and the majority of the rainwater pipes are connected. Where frequent complaints have been received of the smells arising from the untrapped grids, traps have been put in and ventilating shafts added.

## SEWAGE WORKS.

The system for treating the Oldham Sewage consists of the following arrangement :—

(1) Two Detritus Tanks, with coarse and fine screens, each fitted with revolving rakes, chains, and buckets for removing the detritus deposited in these tanks. These tanks are emptied and all the sediment removed once a week, in addition to the daily partial emptying by the chain and buckets.

(2) Three Circular Tanks, on the Dortmund principle, which have a total capacity of about 900,000 gallons. These tanks have not been used lately owing to better results obtained by the Sedimentation Tanks; and the difficulty of dealing with the very liquid sludge from them. All the sewage reaching the Works has either to pass through these tanks or the Sedimentation Tanks before it reaches either the filter beds or the stream.

(3) Twelve Sedimentation Tanks, nine of which are 128 feet long by 36 wide and 6 feet deep, each having a capacity of about 180,000 gallons, or a total capacity of 1,620,000 gallons. The other three tanks are of the same area, but rather deeper, and are used for the reception of storm water, and have a capacity of about 600,000 gallons.

(4) Forty Filters or Bacterial Contact Beds, of an area of 14.56 acres, and having a total capacity when empty of 8,000,000 gallons. The older beds were filled with screened mill ashes, but by far the larger number with Destructor Clinker.

(5) A system of fourteen continuous or sprinkler Filters for Second Contact (Adams Hydraulic Company). Eight of them are filled with Destructor Clinker and Broken Stone, and the six most recently constructed are filled with slag specially prepared to render it more porous. This alteration in filling was not due to the Clinker proving unsatisfactory but in order to comply with the requirements of the River's Board who insisted that the Filters should be at once filled. The latter have only been in use a few months and are not yet in full working order. The four oldest Contact Beds, constructed in 1897, have during the past 18 months been entirely renewed. They have been deepened, enlarged and constructed with concrete sides and bottom and filled with clinker from the destructors.

The Rectangular Tanks are worked on the continuous principle and run from 4 to 8 weeks or more before they are emptied for sludging. An alteration made about 3 or 4 years ago to allow the sewage to enter at the deeper end has not been found to be satisfactory and the flow has been reverted to the original method during the past year.

Precipitants are being used on the days and hours when the sewage is at its worst, at other times simple Sedimentation is the method.

The method of using the Contact Filters is as follows :— they are filled consecutively, allowed to remain full usually for 3 hours, emptied gradually and remain empty until again required. The beds taking the weaker sewage in the early part of the day are used a second time for the stronger sewage in the afternoon and evening.

The effluent from the Contact Beds when the sewage is strong is, as far as the construction will allow, sent on to the Percolating Filters for second contact, and when the Contact Beds are full the tank effluent is sent on to the Percolating Filters, so that practically all the sewage may be treated by filtration before being discharged into the brook.

The following figures give the average results during the year in terms of Oxygen consumed.

Sewage	...	...	5·15 grains of Oxygen per gall.
Tank Effluent	...		3·90
Filtrate (contact filters)			1·54
Percentage purification from Tank effluent to filtrate 60·5.			
„	„	„ Sewage	„ „ 70·0.



## PERCOLATING FILTERS.

Area of Filters, 12,886 square yards (not including B and C Percolating Filter) and nine feet deep.

The more recently constructed have not been in use long enough to get the full results, and as these filters are used for, at various times, either tank effluent alone or more frequently a mixture of tank effluent and filter effluent it is not possible to estimate the result of their working. The following is the result of the average daily samples.

Sewage	...	...	...	4.79 grains per gallon.
Tank Effluent	...	...	3.04	„ „
Effluent from Percolating Filters	1.04	„	„	„
Percentage purification $78\frac{1}{3}$ .				

Sixty-one samples of the filtrate from the Percolating Filters have been incubated for periods of seven days and all have remained good.

The four older beds have now been entirely renewed and several of the others are practically sludged up and require similarly to be dealt with. It cannot be expected that filter beds will work for 14 or 15 years as these have done without either renewal or washing of the medium.

## SLUDGE.

The disposal of the sludge is the greatest difficulty which has to be met. There is practically no agricultural land in the district on which it can be disposed, and the valley which served for so many years is rapidly being filled. The conversion of the pail closets to the water system has caused an ever increasing quantity of sludge to come down to the works. The method of disposal up to the last year has been by filter pressing after mixing the sludge with lime. The

limited number of presses and the liability of the sludge to become very septic, when pressing was difficult, rendered it impossible to keep the tanks in a proper condition, and even when pressed the available means for disposal were both limited and expensive. The sludge, which remains in the tanks after the surface water is drawn off, contains from 5 to 15 per cent. of solids and it is estimated that somewhere about 40,000 tons of this wet sludge has to be dealt with annually. It is dealt with by three methods. (1) The thinner sludge is pumped into lagoons or tanks where it is allowed to settle and the surface water is drawn off from time to time until the sludge becomes solid enough to tip. (2) A certain proportion still has to be pressed in the filter presses. (3) The more solid portion is dealt with by a patent process designed by Dr. Grossmann, of Manchester. This consists in settling the sludge in specially designed tanks from which the water is drawn off as it separates from the sludge. The sludge, thus concentrated to about 18 to 20 per cent. of solids, is conveyed to the dryers which are heated by furnaces and flues. The greater part of the water is driven off and the dried sludge, which contains a considerable quantity of grease, burns readily under the furnaces when mixed with about a third of its weight of slack coal and can be thus used to heat the dryers.

The plant however is designed to further treat the dried sludge in Retorts through which superheated steam is passed. This steam carries over the grease in the sludge leaving a dry residue, which forms a useful manure. The grease is a valuable product and the sale of the manure and grease will reduce the cost of dealing with the sludge. In addition to this sludge there is a considerable amount of humus deposited in the tanks erected in connection with the Percolating Filters. This material will also have to be disposed of.

The average daily flow of sewage in dry weather which has to be dealt with is about 4,000,000 gallons and on wet days, 20 million gallons or more may come to the works.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the year 1900 an Act of Parliament was obtained empowering the Corporation to undertake the conversion of all the pan closets in the town to the water carriage system.

In that year the number of sanitary pans in the Borough was 23,610, while the total number of water closets was 5,005.

The Corporation, except where insanitary conditions exist, pay the whole cost of conversion. Mainly with a view to saving the water supply, the Committee, undertaking the work of conversion, have adopted the waste water system instead of the more sanitary clean water closet, and though the slop water system is an improvement over the pan system, it does not give the same freedom from obnoxious conditions as the clean water closet.

Practically every other large town has discarded this form of closet as insanitary, and in some places they are being taken out and clean water closets substituted.

In the past year blockages or repairs were required in about 21·2 per cent. of these closets.

Men are also employed to scrape and wash the interior of the pedestals and pipes, which in many instances become coated with excreta.

During the year under review 421 pan closets have been converted to the water closet type.



The various types of closets in the town at the close of the years 1912 and 1913 is as follows :—

	Dec., 1912	Dec., 1913	Increase	D'crease
Water Closets ... ..	5,720	6,178	458	—
Waste Water Closets .. ..	22,488	23,282	794	—
Latrines ... ..	2,774	2,825	51	—
Pan Closets ... ..	4,460	4,003	—	457
Total ... ..	35,442	36,288	1,303	457

Net Increase of Water Closets—846.

There are no privy vaults in the town.

The contents of the remaining pans are collected at night by a staff of men employed by the Corporation, and removed to the depôt, and then mixed with shoddy dust and sold as manure, for which there is a great demand, and about 4,788 tons were sold during the year.

Offal from butchers, fishmongers, &c., is collected at frequent intervals, a small charge being made.

About three years ago a Resolution was passed by the Council that, wherever it is possible, each house in the Borough should have separate closet accommodation, and that less than this should be deemed insufficient accommodation. This Resolution is being gradually carried into effect, and during the past year 376 new closets have been built for this reason, making a total of 1,426 additional closets erected since the above instructions were given.

All new houses are required to have a separate closet on the water or waste water system.

## SCAVENGING.

The removal of ashes and house refuse is undertaken by a Department of the Local Authority and is generally efficiently performed—any notice respecting the removal of refuse being at once attended to.

A local Act of Parliament obtained in 1909, gave the Corporation power to require the demolition of ash-pits and the substitution of ash-cans on paying not less than one half the cost of the alteration, and new ash-pits are not allowed.

Since the above date 5,265 ash-pits have been demolished and 14,040 ash-cans substituted. In the past year 1,765 ash-pits were demolished, and 4,049 galvanised iron ash-cans supplied in their place, at a cost to the Corporation in the Financial Year of £1,569.

It is to be regretted that the Council have this year reduced the sum to be spent during the year to £500. The removal of the ash-pits is, from a health point of view, one, if not the most, important measure taken by the Council during late years. They are the breeding places of flies and other disease carriers, and infantile mortality is very closely associated with the prevalence of these receptacles.

The alteration was first instituted in the most crowded parts of the town, in courts and common yards, and in many of these places a great transformation for the better has been effected.

Mumps Ward is now entirely free of ash-pits, and Coldhurst, St. Mary's and St. Peter's Wards have only 28 left in the three Wards.

The paving or otherwise rendering the surfaces of the back yards impervious to pollution and easy to be kept clean is another measure which would naturally assist the sanitation of the Borough.

At the close of the year there were in the Borough 2,837 ash-pits, and 25,959 ash-cans, compared with 4,642 and 21,689 at the close of the year 1912.

The ash-cans are emptied weekly or oftener, and the ash-pits at various intervals as required.

The Ashpit and Ash-can Refuse, when collected, is mostly taken to the destructors and burnt, 23,535 loads being so dealt with and about 6,247 loads of ashes have also been taken to various tips. There are three destructors in the Borough, all of the Horsfall type. The steam generated at each place is utilised for power, and at one also for heating the bath water at the adjoining public baths. The resulting clinker is used for sewage filter beds, for conversion to mortar, for making artificial paving flags, and other purposes. At two of the destructors, crushing and grading machines have been erected, and at one an hydraulic plant, by Messrs. Fielding & Co., of Gloucester, is kept in full work, making paving flags, which are used entirely for paving the footways in the town.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Particulars of the amount of work in this direction will be found in Section C and in the Summary of the Inspector's work at the end of the Report.





## *Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.*

---

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Bye-laws for the control and regulation of these premises are in force, and the houses are supervised by a Special Officer of the Police Force, and are under the control of the Watch Committee. The accommodation is as follows :—

No. of Registered Lodging Houses - - -	16
Total accommodation at night - - - -	1,264
Number of Persons occupying them- - -	294,872
Average occupation per night - - - -	808

All Common Lodging Houses are now annually licensed, and there are four less than in the previous year, the licenses of four of the older lodging houses being refused on account of their insanitary condition.

The largest Lodging House has accommodation for 285 persons, all males.

Eight Lodging Houses have accommodation for females, of which two take only females. These two Lodging Houses have together about 40 beds.

In addition to the Common Lodging Houses, there are two other classes of Houses of a similar nature. (a) Houses let as lodgings which are supposed to be occupied by weekly tenants only ; and (b) Furnished Rooms.

Bye-laws are in force for the control of these premises, and there is power to compel the owner to register them. The owner is, however, only required to register his house when requested to do so by the local authority. What is necessary in order to have complete control is—1st, the necessity of registration before they can be used for this purpose; and 2nd, the power to refuse registration unless they are in satisfactory order and are kept so.

Arrangements have recently been instituted which will secure the registration of the majority, and their inspection at least monthly.

A Summary of the work carried out in connection with the Houses let as lodgings will be found in the Tables under the Inspector's Report. This Summary gives the Houses registered, the visits paid, and the defects found.

## CELLAR DWELLINGS.

There are very few of these dwellings in the town, only 19 in all, and six of these are unoccupied. Some of those occupied are allowed to remain so on the understanding that they are not to be let to persons having young children.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

For the size of the town there are comparatively few of these Premises in the Borough, and, with the exception of one or two tripe dressing establishments, a grease works, and a hide depôt, are mostly small places. They are as a rule kept in a fair condition and free from nuisance. During the year 430 visits were paid to these places, and it was only necessary to issue three notices for the removal of



various defects, one of which was complied with at the close of the year. The following is a list of these trades in the Borough. Two tripe boiling places have become disused, and there is one new gut-scraping dépôt :—

Tripe Boilers	-	-	-	-	-	13
Marine Stores	-	-	-	-	-	10
Grease Works	-	-	-	-	-	6
Gut Scrapers	-	-	-	-	-	6
Fat Sorters	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hide and Skin Dépôts			-	-	-	2
Soap Boilers	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fat Boiler	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<hr/>
						40

## SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Superintendent Schools Medical Officer, and a separate report on the work in connection with the Schools has been prepared, and a copy accompanies this Report.

Besides the Medical Officer of Health, the School Medical Staff consisted of a Lady Assistant Medical Officer, and in the latter part of the year an additional Medical Officer (male) was appointed. There are also three School Nurses.

The work may be briefly summarised as follows :—

- 1.—Every School in the Borough has been systematically inspected.
- 2.—The children entering the Schools have been medically examined.

- 3.—The children leaving School have been medically examined.
- 4.—All the children in the five Special Schools (Deaf, Blind, Physical and Mental Defective, and Stammerers) have been examined.
- 5.—The work of the School Clinic, which is open five afternoons a week.
- 6.—The Teachers report weekly, cases of minor Infectious Disease among the scholars, which are followed up by the School Nurse or Health Visitors.

The effort made to free the schools from verminous children has been continued, and it is now only occasionally that children are found who are affected with vermin.

## FOOD.

### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

There were 107 Cowsheds and 57 Farm Dairies in the Borough at the close of the year, the same number as in the previous year, one Cowshed having become disused and one new one registered.

These premises are under the supervision of the Food Inspector, and 446 visits have been paid to them ; 38 notices have been served for various defects, and 35 of these had been complied with at the close of the year.

There are now only 22 (about 20 per cent.) with an air space of less than 600 cubic feet per head, compared with 37 in the previous year. There has been no outbreak of disease attributable to the milk supply.

There is one Dépôt in the Borough where the milk is sterilized, cleansed and cooled before it is distributed to the consumers.

During the year 24 new retail milkshops have been registered, and 11 discontinued, making a total of 533 in the Borough. About 175 visits have been paid to them, and only one defect was found which required a notice to be served.

In addition to the visits to these shops, 112 visits have been made to the premises where Ice Cream is being manufactured. No defects were found in connection with them.

#### (b) BAKEHOUSES.

In Table 26 are tabulated the statistics in connection with these premises. The use of 6 has been discontinued during the year, and 6 new ones have been registered, thus leaving the total unchanged. The number on the Register is 379. About 360 visits have been made in connection with these premises, and it was found necessary to serve 13 notices for the removal of defects, 7 of which have been complied with. Four of the defective conditions not remedied are due to defective chimneys. There are 26 registered cellar bakehouses in the Borough.

About one-half of the bakehouses are in connection with small shops, and the baking is done in the living room or kitchen of the house.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of 1912 there were 50 slaughter-houses in the Borough, which are all annually licensed. One license has lapsed during the year, leaving 49 on the Register at the close of the year under review.

Each year before the license is renewed they are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Inspector and the Assistant Food Inspector pay frequent visits. The total visits paid during the year was 3,029, equal to an average of about 60 visits to each slaughter-house. Twenty-two notices were served for various defective conditions, all of which were complied with.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings, or even to seize any diseased meat, all defective food being voluntarily surrendered.

The Inspector reports that he has found fewer tubercular animals—viz., 115 cases, compared with 156 in the previous year.

There is no public abattoir in the town.

In addition to the visits to the Slaughter-houses, Bake-houses, and Dairies, the following visits have been made to the various food shops in the town :—

Visits to Meat Shops .....	10,446
„ Fish Shops .....	3,489
„ Fruit and Vegetable Shops...	6,376
„ Ice Cream Vendors .....	112

The total weight of unsound food destroyed, particulars of which are summarised under the Food Inspector's Report, was 10 tons 7 cwts, compared with 13 tons in the previous year.

The diseased conditions necessitating destruction are also given in the same Report.



## SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACT.

During the past year 264 samples of food have been purchased for analysis, one informal sample was also purchased. Of the total number, 8 were found, on analysis, not to be genuine. Five of the 106 milk samples, taken formally, were certified by the analyst to be not genuine. The Vendors of three of these samples were summoned before the magistrates and the other two were dealt with by the Health Committee. The particulars of the samples which were certified as not genuine are as follows :—

No. 63.—Milk which contained 9·4 per cent. of added water and

No. 64.—Purchased at the same time from the same farmer contained 8 per cent. of added water. Summonses were taken out against the Vendor of these samples and the magistrates merged both cases into one and inflicted a fine of 5/- and costs including the analyst's fee.

The farmer endeavoured to explain the result of the analysis by saying that the fodder he had bought was of a very poor quality.

No. 65.—Milk deficient in fat to the extent of 16 per cent. The farmer was summoned to appear before the Health Committee and on offering to pay the analyst's fee of 10/6 was cautioned.

No. 106.—Milk which contained 4·7 per cent. of added water. The Vendor was summoned before the magistrates, who dismissed the case giving as a reason that the deficiency was only very slight.

No. 111.—Irish Butter which contained  $23\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of water. The Vendor was cautioned by the Health Committee and paid the analyst's fee.



No. 123.—A sample of Irish Butter containing 20 per cent. of water. The Vendor was cautioned by letter.

No. 202.—A sample of Milk which contained  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of water and was deficient in fat to the extent of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Proceedings were not commenced in time and were thus allowed to lapse.

No. 211.—Butter containing 20 per cent. of water. This was labelled Irish Butter.

The following is a summary of the various samples purchased :—

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES OF FOOD ANALYSED  
DURING 1913.

No. of Samples.	Description of Samples.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Magistrates.	Summoned before Com. and Cautioned.
110.	Milk... ..	106	5	3	2
9.	Lard .....	9	—	—	—
4.	Baking Powder ...	4	—	—	—
16.	Pepper .....	16	—	—	—
16.	Coffee .....	16	—	—	—
14.	Butter .....	14	3	—	3
13.	Rice .....	13	—	—	—
6.	Cheese .....	6	—	—	—
36.	Spirits and Wines	36	—	—	—
17.	Flour .....	17	—	—	—
11.	Pearl Barley .....	11	—	—	—
2.	Cocoa .....	2	—	—	—
3.	Linseed Meal .....	3	—	—	—
4	Olive Oil .....	4	—	—	—
264		256	8	3	5
INFORMAL SAMPLES.					
1.	Milk .....	1	—	—	—
265		257	8	3	5

## HOUSING.

In comparison with other manufacturing towns, the artizan population of the town may be said to be well housed. There is very little slum property, and this confined to small blocks or rows of houses. Even when the dwelling houses are not in the condition they should be, it is more often due to the general neglect of generations of occupiers than to any structural defects of the buildings themselves.

In a few instances the poverty of the owners, who have been unable to spend money on repairs or alterations, has prevented the necessary improvements.

The newer houses in the town are of a larger type, and owing to this and the greatly increased cost of building the rents are beyond the means of the poorer class of workers, tending to cause overcrowding.

The great majority of the houses in the town are of the four-roomed type. It is estimated there are between 200 and 300 back to back houses still remaining, and there are 19 cellar dwellings, 6 of which are unoccupied.

What in my opinion is greatly needed is a house consisting of a living room, with one or two bedrooms and scullery, suitable for families consisting of two or three persons with a small income. These families now go to reside with relatives and cause overcrowding, moral if not actual.

Every case of overcrowding, as it becomes known to the Department, is dealt with. 74 cases have had the usual notice, and 66 had taken measures to remedy the condition at the close of the year.

House to house inspections are being carried on, and 4,527 were thoroughly examined under this heading. In addition 608 houses have been inspected on complaint; 465 houses have been put in proper repair.

A Record Card is kept of each house inspected, and entries are also made on the card of every case of nuisance or insanitary condition, and each case of Phthisis, or major infectious disease, and also of every death which occurs. The card index system is used, and in course of time the Sanitary history of every house in the Borough will thus be recorded.

The erection of new buildings is under the control of the Surveyor's Department. All new erections require plans to be submitted and passed by the New Streets and Buildings' Committee of the Corporation, and their erection is supervised by the Buildings Inspector. Except in the case of premises which require to be registered, the Health Department has nothing to do with new buildings.

The total number of new houses erected during the financial year was 283, and 37 houses were closed, thus giving a net increase for the Borough of 246. At the average rate per house this gives an increased accommodation for about 1050 persons. The natural increase in the population was 935, and the estimated increase 1,108.

The increase of housing accommodation thus about keeps pace with the natural increase, and makes no allowance for increase by immigration.

Under the heading of the Inspector's Report will be found details of the work carried out under the supervision of the Chief Inspector in connection with house property, etc., during the year.



In this report it will be seen that 5,039 notices have been served upon owners and others for the removal of various nuisances. These notices required, for the purposes of inspection and re-inspection, about 13,000 visits. 669 notices, which were not complied with on service of the Inspector's notice, were reported to the Health Committee, who invariably instructed the legal notice to be served, and out of this number, 569 orders of the Committee were complied with by the close of the year, leaving only 100 to be complied with.

The various defects and conditions for which these notices were served are tabulated on a later page.

During the year 50 houses were represented to the Council as unfit for human habitation, and were dealt with as follows: 12 were voluntarily closed, 14 were compulsorily closed, and 24 were made suitable for habitation. Six of those voluntarily closed were demolished in order to make the necessary improvement to the adjoining houses. Nine other houses were closed for the reconstruction of premises.

The following is a Summary of the houses which were closed as dwellings during the year 1913 :—

#### HOUSES VOLUNTARILY CLOSED.

Total Number Closed.	NATURE OF HOUSE.			REASON FOR CLOSING.
	Through	Single.	Back to Back	
23	6	14	3	2 Dilapidated. 1 to Build new Bake House. 5 for Extension of Printing Works. 3 for Improvement to Adjoining Premises 2 for Erection of New Houses. 2 added to other Premises. 1 for additional Closet Accommodation. 1 for Extension of Mill Premises. 6 used for Warehouses.

## 1913.—HOUSES COMPULSORILY CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES.	NATURE OF HOUSE.					REASON FOR CLOSING.
	Through.	Single.	Back to Back.	Cellar Dwellings	Under Dwellings	
14	2	5	—	1	6	Unfit for Habitation

### ADDRESSES OF PROPERTY CLOSED:—

24, 25, 26, 28, Cheetham Street.  
 1, Cannon Street,  
 8 and 10, Back Booth Street.  
 3, Hilton Street.  
 1, under 5, Back Hope Street.  
 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, under 17, Ripponden Road.

The houses in Cheetham Street, Cannon Street, and Back Booth Street, have for years been used as Common Lodging Houses.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

**FACTORIES.**—With regard to the factories, attention is given to the mill reservoirs by the District Inspectors, who are constantly visiting these premises, in the endeavour to keep them free from nuisance. About 2,009 visits have been paid for this purpose, and 5 notices to improve the existing conditions were served, 4 of which were complied with. The engines in the mills are almost entirely condensing engines, and the water in the reservoirs is used over and over again, until it, in many instances, becomes very foul, especially where the water is to any extent obtained from the sewerised streams.



The smoke observations are taken by the Smoke Inspector, and the sanitary conveniences and fire escapes are looked after, where any complaint has been received, by the special Inspector detailed for this duty.

WORKSHOPS.—As regards the workshops, these are visited by both male and female Inspectors, and during the year 632 visits were paid for this purpose. At the close of the year there were on the register 536 Workshops, being a decrease of 9 from the previous year; 24 new ones have been registered, and the use of 33 discontinued.

In Table 25 will be found details of the various defects for which notices have been served on the owners or occupiers of workshops.

The following is a list of the workshops which are registered in the Borough :—

Bakers.....	8	Dress Makers .....	89
Blacksmiths .....	6	Dyers .....	2
Blind Manufacturers.....	2	Drysalters (Chemists) .....	5
Blind Women's Industry ...	1	Electro-Platers .. .....	2
Bookbinders .....	2	French Polishers .....	1
Bottlers (Beer) .....	2	Heating Apparatus Manufac- turers .....	1
Brush Makers .....	2	Hosiery & Stocking Knitters	7
Cabinet Makers .....	5	Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1
Cane Workers .. .....	1	Joiners .....	9
Carriage Builders .....	1	Laundries .....	8
Cloggers .....	54	Machine Brokers .....	4
Coffin Makers .....	2	Mackintosh Manufacturers ..	1
Confectioners .....	44	Mantle Makers .....	6
Coopers .....	2	Marine Stores .....	3
Cotton Waste Dealers .....	17	Milliners .....	79
Curriers .....	2	Opticians .....	1
Cycle Makers .....	3	Paper Bag Makers .....	1
Drapers (Underwear and Skirts) .....	5	Pattern Makers .....	1

Picture Framers .....	2	Tailors.....	45
Plumbers .....	4	Tinsmiths ...	9
Photographers ...	1	Umbrella Manufacturers .....	2
Roller Coverers .....	1	Upholsterers . ...	2
Saddlers .....	2	Watch Makers .....	5
Scale Makers .....	2	Wire Workers .....	1
Shirt Makers .....	7	Wheelwrights ..	5
Shoe Makers .....	54	Wood Carvers .....	1
Skip Makers ..	6	Wringing Machine Manufac-	
Straw Workers .....	1	turers ...	1
Sundry Trades .....	5		

SHOP HOURS ACT.

242 visits have been made by the Inspector under the provisions of this Act. 9 notices were served and complied with and four firms were prosecuted. Three of the firms were charged with not allowing an employee the necessary dinner hour. In one case the man in charge came into the shop to attend to a customer actually eating his dinner, and in the other two cases the representatives came into court prepared to admit the offence. After the Inspector had given his evidence the magistrates decided that there was no evidence to show that the employees had not had a proper dinner hour and dismissed all three cases. After this decision it was considered useless to bring further cases into court unless the employee could be brought to give evidence against his employer, in which case he would most probably lose his employment. With regard to the Shop Seats Act, no visits have been made. The Act simply compels the provision of seats ; there is no compulsion to allow the assistants to use them. The other case was against a shopkeeper for not exhibiting the necessary card respecting the hours during which young persons might be employed. He was fined 2/6.

— C. —

# *Sanitary Administration of the District.*

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## STAFF.

On the following page is a list of the Staff of the Health Department and of the School Medical Department, which is so closely allied.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Superintendent School Medical Officer, but the other members of the Staff devote themselves exclusively to the work of their respective departments. Dr. Wood, after 5 years of most able and loyal service as assistant Medical Officer, was in August appointed M. O. H. of the adjoining Urban District of Chadderton and was succeeded by Dr. A. Dykes. I must express my great appreciation of Dr. Wood's careful work during these years and trust that he will be equally successful in his new appointment.

The Chief Inspector is also the Inspector under the Contagious Diseases and Animals Acts, and Inspector of Fertilisers, &c.

The other Inspectors consist of four District Inspectors; one Smoke Inspector; one Inspector who deals specially with the Workshops, Factories, Bakehouses, and also makes visits under the Shop Hours' Acts; one Assistant Meat Inspector; one Inspector under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and two Women Inspectors, who are assisted by a Nurse as Health Visitor.

The Staff of the Department is as follows :—



**Chief Inspector of Nuisances—**

†\*GEORGE WINTERBOTTOM.

**Assistant Meat Inspector—**

GEORGE T. WINTERBOTTOM.

**Sanitary Inspectors and their Districts—**

NAPOLEON BRIERLEY—St. Peter's (part of), Clarksfield and Waterhead Wards.

W. A. HOPKINSON—Werneth, Hollinwood, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's (part of) Wards.

JAMES BURNETT—Hartford, Westwood, and Coldhurst Wards.

\*WILLIAM CLARKE—St. Mary's, Mumps, and St. James's Wards.

**Smoke Inspector—**

ELSON JACKSON.

**Inspector for the Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, &c.—**

\*WM. G. WRIGHT.

**Inspector Housing and Town Planning Act—**

†\*FRANK TAYLOR.

**Lady Inspectors for Shop Seats, Shop Hours, Female Workshops, &c.—**

§†\*MISS SMITH.      ||\*MISS ROTHWELL.

**Health Visitor—**

NURSE FELTON.

**School Nurses—**

NURSE BILLINGTON. NURSE LUCY PUGH. NURSE LOIS PUGH.

**Chief Clerk—**

JOHN WHIPP.

**Assistant Clerks--**

\*H. BOARDMAN, H. SCHOLEFIELD, and A. WHITTINGHAM.

**Disinfectors—**

W. OAKES.      T. DAVIES.

**Matron Westhulme Hospital—**

MISS PARKER.

**Assistant Schools' Medical Officer—**

LUCY PINNIGER, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.

A. W. FREW, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

**Assistant Medical Officer of Health—**

JAMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (until September).

A. L. DYKES, M.D., D.P.H., (appointed September .

**Medical Officer of Health, and Superintendent Schools' Medical Officer—**

JAMES B. WILKINSON, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., F.C.S.

\* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Meat Inspector's

|| Certificate of Hygiene of School Life      "      "

‡ Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Conjoint Board, London.

§ Certificate of Sanitary Science Vict. and Liverpool Univ.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1913.

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TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report of the work done during the year.

There have been five cases of Parasitic Mange, four horses and one ass being found affected. The horses recovered but the ass died and was destroyed. All the premises were disinfected and cleansed in accordance with the Regulations.

No other form of contagious disease has occurred amongst animals during the year.

The food supply has been carefully inspected, over twenty-five thousand visits having been paid to premises where food is prepared or deposited for the purpose of sale.

The amount of diseased or unsound food destroyed is below the average and nearly nine tons of this has been surrendered by the butchers. In no case has it been necessary to seize foods during the year.

I have to report a further decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis in animals, viz :—115 cases this year, whilst last year we had 156 cases.

We began the year with 50 Slaughter-houses on the Register, one was lapsed voluntarily during the year, leaving 49 on the Register. It has been necessary to serve 22 notices for the remedying of various defects, which have all been complied with.



The improvement of Cowsheds is steadily progressing. During the year 15 Cowsheds have been improved. The number of Cowsheds with less than 600 cubic feet per head has decreased from 109 in the year 1906 to 22 at the present time, whilst the number of Cowsheds with over 600 cubic feet per head has increased from 23 to 85 in the same period.

During the year 264 samples of foods and drugs have been purchased under the Food and Drugs Acts, and one sample of food has been purchased informally, a total of 265 samples which were submitted to the Borough Analyst. The number of smoke observations amounted to 1,575 as compared with 1,547 in the previous year. The Smoke Inspector (along with the Meat Inspector) has also been engaged in the purchasing of samples of food for analysis.

The inspection of the various districts for the purpose of ascertaining whether any nuisances existed has been well carried out, with the result 3,465 notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served. In addition 1574 notices have been served for the substitution of dustbins in lieu of ashpits.

In connection with these notices 11,819 re-visits were paid.

During the year 376 additional closets have been provided for houses which previously had not sufficient accommodation.

In the past five years 1,426 additional closets have been provided to houses which previously had insufficient.

The number of houses inspected is much greater than in any previous year, numbering 4,527, 616 of which were found in a dirty state. The usual notice to cleanse and limewash was served upon these 616 householders and 609 had complied with the notice at the end of the year.

Of the houses inspected 698 were found to be more or less structurally defective, for which notices were served upon the owners to remedy, and which with the exception of 49 have been complied with.

The Table relating to Houses let in Lodgings shows that 112 houses containing 430 rooms were registered during the year, 10 of these houses containing 33 rooms were afterwards lapsed for the following reasons—viz.:—

One house containing 5 rooms demolished for the purpose of building a bakehouse on the site. Three houses containing 12 rooms were closed under the Town Planning Act, 1909, as unfit for habitation, and 6 houses containing 16 rooms were closed voluntarily by the owner, he having agreed with the Health Committee to let them as store rooms only in the future

It was found necessary to serve 95 notices for the abatement of various nuisances, of which 93 were complied with.

The substitution of dustbins in lieu of ashpits is still proceeding very favourably. During the year 1,765 ashpits have been abolished, and 4,049 dustbins substituted. This is an increase over the year 1912, when 1,454 ashpits were abolished and 3,864 dustbins substituted in lieu of them.

The visits to Infectious Diseases amounts to 1,889, an increase of 787 visits over last year, and the visits to Phthisis number 177, as compared with 256 last year.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the great assistance I have received from the members of the staff, and also to yourself, sir, for your confidence and support.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE WINTERBOTTOM,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

One Inspector devotes practically his whole time to taking observations of the amount of smoke emitted from the mill chimneys in the Borough.

The scale of black smoke below which no proceedings are taken is a very liberal one, and is as follows :—

When one or two boilers are working, 2 minutes' black smoke in the half-hour.

When three boilers are working, 3 minutes' black smoke in the half-hour.

When four or more boilers are working, 4 minutes' black smoke in the half-hour.

The observations are of a half-hour's duration.

All cases where these limits are exceeded are reported to the Health Committee for them to deal with, notice being sent to the offending firm, so that a Representative can be sent if desired. Generally a Representative has attended and submitted some excuse.

During the past year 1,575 observations have been taken of chimneys in the Borough, compared with 1,547 in the previous year.

The following table shows a comparison of the number of observations, &c., during the past 10 years :—



## PERCENTAGE OF BLACK SMOKE.

Year.	No. of Obser- vations	No Black Smoke	Under 2 Minutes	2 to 4 Minutes inclusive	Over 4 Minutes	No. Over the Limit.	Pro- secutions	Per cent. of Pro- secutions
1904	368	24·70	41·00	31·70	2·40	9	2	22
1905	909	19·80	45·54	32·89	1·76	16	7	44
1906	1255	26·13	46·68	25·50	1·67	29	16	55
1907	1256	46·09	38·05	13·93	1·91	36	18	50
1908	1427	47·79	37·00	13·03	2·17	54	26	48
1909	1978	49·40	36·1	13·4	1·1	46	22	48
1910	1730	51·1	30·2	16·9	1·6	39	22	56
1911	1894	59·4	26·1	18·9	·48	9	3*	17
1912	1547	45·2	31·4	21·8	·9	23	5	21
1913	1575	46·2	28·8	24·1	·9	31	12	38

\* In five other cases the Representatives agreed to be dealt with by the Health Committee and were fined £1 in each case.

Thirty-one firms were reported to the Committee, their names being given in Table No. 30.

In five cases it was the first offence, and the usual statutory notice to abate the nuisance was served on the offending firm. In thirteen cases, the emission of black smoke not being very excessive, or some reasonable excuse being given, a letter of caution was sent to the firm by the Town Clerk, and in the remaining thirteen cases the firm was summoned before the Magistrates. One case was dismissed, and in one the firm paid the costs of the summons and the case was withdrawn by consent. In the other eleven cases the fines were as follows:—One 5/- and costs, one 10/- and costs, seven 20/- and costs, one 40/-, and one 60/- and costs. One of the firms fined 20/- had been prosecuted nine times previously.



## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR.

A summary of the work of this Inspector will be found in the Tables at the end of this Report and details under the Reports respecting the Various Foods.

## WOMEN INSPECTORS.

In Table 24 will be found a summary of the work carried out during the past year by the five Women Inspectors. From this Table it will be seen that 3,584 visits have been paid to those houses at which births have occurred, 556 of these having been paid for the purposes of re-inspection.

The Notification of Births Act has been in force in the Borough since January, 1908. A Table under the head of Infantile Deaths shows the relation of Infantile Deaths to the work of the Women Inspectors, and these statistics indicate a very considerable fall in the number of deaths from specified causes. Out of the total number of births about 95 per cent. were notified either by the parent, midwife, or doctor. When the doctor notifies the house is not visited for a fortnight or so, as it is understood he will give all necessary directions.

Folding cards are supplied to the medical men and midwives.

A small booklet on "The Care of the Baby" is left at houses where necessary.

The Inspectors also visit the Workshops where females are employed, Infantile Deaths, and a great portion of their time is taken up in visiting houses at which some minor (?) infectious disease has been reported from one of the schools. Over 1,600 cases of infectious disease of this nature were

visited. Forty-seven defective conditions were found by them in the houses visited, and reported to the Chief Inspector.

## PUBLIC ACTS AND BYELAWS

There are several local Acts of Parliament in force, several of which contain Sanitary Enactments.

Parts ii., iii., and v. of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, have been adopted; and also the Notification of Births Act.

There are Byelaws for—

New Streets and Buildings,  
Slaughter-Houses,  
Common Lodging Houses,  
Houses Let in Lodgings,  
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops,  
Tripe Boilers and Offensive Trades,  
Public Baths,  
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.

In October the following Byelaws in relation to spitting, &c., were adopted by the Council, and are in force within the Borough :—

- (1) No person shall spit upon the paved footway of any public street.

This Byelaw shall cease to be in force after the 31st day of December, 1915, unless a Byelaw confirming and continuing its provisions has been duly made and come into force before that date.

- (2) No person shall spit on the floor, side, or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public

waiting room or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not.

- (3) No person shall in any street or public place throw or leave any orange peel, banana skin or other dangerous substance on any footway.
- (4) No person shall throw, place, or leave any bottle or any broken glass or other sharp substance (not being road material) on or in any street or public place in such a position as to be likely to cause injury to passengers or damage to property.
- (5) Any person offending against any of the foregoing Byelaws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and Infantile Paralysis are compulsorily notifiable. Measles ceased to be notifiable in November.

Particulars of Bacteriological Work and Hospital Accommodation are given under the head of Infectious Disease.









— D. —

# *Prevalence and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.*

In addition to the usual Infectious Diseases mentioned in the Notification Act, Measles was compulsorily notifiable under an Order dated December 1st, 1908, and remained in force until December 1st. Tuberculosis of the Lung has also been compulsorily notifiable since November 1st, 1909, under a Local Act, the provision being subsequently extended by a Provisional Order.

During the current year all forms of Tubercular Disease became compulsorily notifiable under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum became notifiable in the Borough on April 1st, 1912, and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis and Poliomyelitis Anterior Acuta (Infantile Paralysis) on February 1st, 1912.

The following Table gives the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified and the deaths from each disease :—

DISEASE.					NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	8	.....	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	922	.....	19
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	125	.....	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	91	.....	19
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	12	.....	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	13	.....	4
Tuberculosis of the Lung	...	...	...	...	...	383	.....	186
Tuberculosis (other forms)	...	...	...	...	...	226	.....	77
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1111	.....	38
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	22	.....	0

The total number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases—viz., Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, during the year were 219, which is equal to a death rate of 1·46 per 1,000 of the population. Out of the above total 104, or nearly one-half, were due to Diarrhœa.

The following table gives the number of deaths and death rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the several wards :—

	Diarrhœa		Measles		Whooping Cough		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typhoid		Total
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	
St. Mary's ...	16	1·4	...	...	...	...	1	·09	1	·09	...	...	1·6
St. Peter's ...	2	·17	...	...	1	·08	4	·34	2	·17	...	...	·78
Werneth .....	7	·58	...	...	..	...	3	·24	2	·16	...	..	·98
Westwood ...	5	·32	2	·13	3	·19	...	...	1	·06	1	·06	·78
St. Paul's ...	4	·25	3	·19	2	·12	1	·06	4	·25	...	...	·89
Coldhurst ...	8	·75	2	·18	6	·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5
Hartford.....	11	·82	...	...	4	·30	...	...	3	·22	1	·07	1·4
Hollinwood...	5	·49	1	·09	8	·78	1	·09	1	·09	...	...	1·5
Clarksfield ...	7	·43	3	·18	5	·31	3	·18	3	·18	...	...	1·3
Mumps ... ..	12	1·4	3	·34	2	·23	...	...	1	·11	...	...	2·1
St. James's ..	17	1·5	8	·70	5	·44	2	·17	1	·08	...	...	2·9
Waterhead ...	10	·71	16	1·1	...	...	4	·28	...	...	1	·07	2·2
Totals.....	104	·69	38	·25	36	·24	19	·12	19	·12	3	·02	1·4
96 Gt. Towns.	...	...	...	·34	...	·17	...	·07	...	·13	...	·04	...
England and Wales.	...	...	...	·28	...	·14	...	·06	...	·12	...	·04	...

The perusal of this Table shows that there was a very high Death-rate from Diarrhœa in St. James's, Mumps, and St. Mary's Wards.

Measles caused a high rate in Waterhead and St. James's Wards, Whooping Cough in Hollinwood and Coldhurst. The rate for Diphtheria is high in St. Paul's and Hartford Wards, and for Scarlet Fever in St. Peter's, Waterhead, and Werneth.

In Table No. 11 will be found the number of deaths which have occurred each year since 1878.

The following Table gives the attack-rate or number of cases per 1,000 people, in certain specified areas, of the principal Epidemic Diseases :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
England ... ..	3·51	1·39	0·22	0·05	0·64
Lancashire - ... ..	2·77	0·87	0·50	0·06	0·57
Liverpool ... ..	2·96	1·37	0·16	0·07	1·02
Bolton ... ..	1·15	0·68	0·31	0·02	0·39
Manchester ... ..	5·39	1·01	0·45	0·19	0·60
Salford ... ..	5·31	1·44	0·48	0·07	0·87
<b>Oldham .. ..</b>	<b>6·30</b>	<b>0·62</b>	<b>0·09</b>	<b>0·07</b>	<b>0·81</b>
Blackburn ... ..	2·01	0·60	0·23	0·06	0·68
Preston .. ...	6·61	2·38	0·40	0·06	0·92
Burnley ... ..	1·91	1·65	0·19	0·06	1·62

SMALLPOX.

Eight cases were reported during the year. The first case was reported at the end of March—the patient was a girl who worked in the cardroom of a cotton mill. The most careful inquiries failed to elicit any local source of



infection. The girl had not been out of Oldham or in any place where she was likely to meet with strangers. The only connection which could be traced in any way with Smallpox was that the cotton came from a district in the United States where Smallpox was understood to be prevalent. The girl was unvaccinated, and the case was a comparatively mild one. Every contact was kept under observation until the incubation period had elapsed. One secondary case occurred also in a young unvaccinated girl, and in a somewhat more severe form. Both cases were removed to Cinder Hill Hospital. No further cases were heard of until July 1st, from which date to August 13th six cases were reported. Two of these were isolated cases, and both going daily into the neighbouring District of Royton, where there were some cases of the disease at the time. Three of the other cases were notified in one house on August 13th, and the other, a friend of these, notified on August 18th.

In this house one of the other inmates had had some spots on her face and arms during the previous fortnight, and was doubtless the cause of the four cases. This family lived on the borders of Royton, and were in intimate association with persons from that District.

All the cases were removed to Cinder Hill Hospital, and the usual precautionary measures were adopted. None of the persons affected had been previously vaccinated. One case was of a severe type, the others were not of a dangerous form.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Throughout the year this disease has been very prevalent, and this prevalence increased towards the close of the year.

During the year no less than 922 cases were notified, a larger number than in any year since 1905.

The type of the disease has been generally of a very mild form. In several instances children were found attending school with the skin peeling, and these children had seldom been absent from school more than a day or half a day, and the initial illness was mistaken for a cold or an attack of influenza.

Eighteen children out of the 922 died, giving a percentage death rate of only 1·95.

Out of the above number 438, or 47 per cent., were removed to Hospital for treatment.

One child, which was reported in the previous year, also died in the current year, making a total of 19 deaths, giving a death-rate for the Borough of ·12 per 1,000. The death-rate for England was ·06, and for the 96 large towns ·07 per 1,000.

In addition to cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Westhulme from the Oldham District 71 cases were removed from the Out-Townships. Nine Oldham cases and one case from an outside district died in hospital, giving a percentage death-rate of 1·96.

## DIPHTHERIA.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 91, compared with 49 and 87 in the previous two years, and 18 of these terminated fatally. Nine of these deaths were in children under the age of 5 years, and the percentage of deaths was 19·78, rather less than in the previous year.

During the year, however, 19 deaths from this disease were registered, which is equal to a death rate for the whole town of 0·12 per 1,000.

The death rate from this disease in England and Wales was 0·12, and in the 96 large towns 0·13.

Fourteen Oldham cases were removed to hospital, 6 of which died, and 8 cases were received from the out-districts, 3 of which terminated fatally.

Arrangements are in force with the Public Health Laboratory of Manchester University for the examination of Swabs. During the year, 36 Swabs were sent for examination, and of these 25 gave a negative result, and 11 were positive. In addition to these 49 specimens were examined in the Health Office Laboratory.

In November and December a small epidemic occurred in connection with two or three schools in the Borough, and Swabs taken from the throats of several children giving some positive results, it was deemed advisable to close one of the schools for the Christmas Holidays a couple of weeks earlier than usual.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

In the year 1912 only 18 cases of this disease were reported, and there were no deaths registered from it. This was the smallest number reported in one year since any records have been kept. In the year under review only 12 cases were reported but three of them died.

The above numbers give an attack rate for the Borough of ·05, compared with ·5 for Lancashire, and ·22 for the whole of England, and a death rate of ·02, compared with ·04 for England and for the 96 large towns.



Five of the cases were removed to Westhulme Hospital and one of them terminated fatally.

Three of the above cases were reported from the Union Hospital.

In none of the other cases was there more than one case in each house affected. There was no evidence to show that any of the cases were connected or associated in any way.

Twenty-two specimens of blood were sent for examination, and 6 of these give a positive reaction, and 16 a negative.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Thirteen cases were notified and 5 of them died, compared with 10 and 3 in the previous year.

Six cases were attended by midwives in their confinement, and 7 by medical practitioners. None of the cases seemed to be associated.

The cases are all carefully enquired into by one of the Women Inspectors, and if a midwife is in attendance, the necessary measures are taken to secure the disinfection of her clothing and appliances before she is again allowed to resume her employment.

### ERYSIPELAS.

One hundred and twenty-five cases were notified, as compared with 122 in the previous year, and three of these died.

The age and part of the body affected in the fatal cases are as follows :—

- |    |                 |       |
|----|-----------------|-------|
| 1. | Woman, aged 42. | Head. |
| 2. | Man, „ 40.      | Head. |
| 3. | Woman, „ 49.    | Face. |



A large proportion of the cases were very mild and of a trivial nature, and bearing in mind the little risk of infection to others and the few public precautions which can be taken, the value of retaining this disease among those notifiable seems very doubtful.

Two cases occurred in children under one year of age, but in neither was vaccination associated.

### CHICKEN POX.

During the year about 370 cases of Chicken Pox came under notice, and the majority of them were notified by the school teachers of the various schools.

This disease is not notifiable, and except for causing inconvenience to the patients, and considerable interference with the school attendance, is not of great importance. In some of the infant schools there were considerable epidemics.

### MEASLES.

Measles has been compulsorily notifiable in the Borough since December 1st, 1908. The Order rendering it notifiable was to remain in force for a period of five years—viz., until December 1st, 1913.

Before the close of this period statistics were prepared, with the view of ascertaining the effect of notification on the disease. As would necessarily be the case a larger number came to the knowledge of the Department, even though a system of notification from the schools had been in vogue for some years, but as regards the number of deaths which occurred from the disease, there is not a great difference between the average number of deaths for the five years previous to notification and the five years when it was in force, though there is a reduction.

Deaths from Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneumonia, so often associated with Measles, also show a tendency to

decrease. These decreased numbers, however, are only similar to the decrease in the number of deaths from other diseases, such as Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever, and in my opinion may fairly be attributed to the improvement in social conditions and the improved housing conditions. The cost of notification averaged about £120 per annum.

The infection from Measles also is greatest before the eruptive stage, and thus by the time the notification is received it is probable that the contacts have been infected. As an educational measure, notification is probably beneficial, but I was unable to satisfy myself that the benefits resulting were worth the cost they entailed. In consequence, I was unable to recommend the continuance of the Order, and the Council decided not to apply for an extension of the period of notification.

The following Table gives statistics relating to the investigation :—

Year	Cases of Measles known.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths under 5 from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Bronchitis under 5 years	Whooping Cough Deaths	SCARLET FEVER	
						Cases	Deaths
1904	1029	70	195	107	37	638	17
1905	1133	65	169	78	57	969	45
1906	1663	125	149	63	41	794	33
1907	333	35	238	113	66	522	17
1908	1907	83	206	93	54	598	24
1909	1276	48	181	77	15	522	16
1910	2304	84	186	84	77	217	4
1911	1556	64	158	68	13	447	5
1912	2500	65	147	83	65	366	5
1913	1111	38	191	437	36	922	19

During the current year 1,111 cases came to the knowledge of the Department either through notification by doctors or parents, or through the schools.

The deaths attributed to this disease were 38, 24 of which were in children under 2 years of age, and all except one in children under 5 years.

The Death-rate from this disease in England and Wales was 0·28, for the 96 large towns 0·34, and for Oldham 0·25 per 1,000.

The attendance at several of the infant schools was seriously affected by outbreaks of this disease, and the loss of grant for children excluded from school for infectious disease is, without doubt, a strong temptation for teachers to keep children in the school as long as possible, and, as the infection from Measles is most virulent before the appearance of the rash, with frequent disastrous results.

A leaflet is distributed to all houses where Measles occur, and the cases are visited, and exclusion from school both for contacts and patient arranged for in accordance with the Memorandum issued by the Board of Education.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

There were fewer cases of this disease reported than in the previous year—242 cases with 36 deaths, compared with 400 cases and 65 deaths in 1912.

Twenty-one deaths were in infants under one year of age, and 35 under the age of 5 years.

This number of deaths gives a rate of ·24 per 1,000, compared with ·14 for England and ·17 for the 96 large towns.

## SKIN DISEASE.

Infectious forms of Skin Disease are also reported from some of the schools and are visited, and if not under treatment, measures taken to secure treatment either by a private practitioner or at the school clinics. The figures in the subsequent Table do not indicate the relative prevalence in the various schools, as some teachers never report cases of Skin Disease.

The prevalence of Eczema Capitis and Pediculosis has been greatly reduced in the schools, and comparatively few cases are now found. Whenever a verminous child is found in school, the case is followed home, and measures taken to secure proper cleansing under the Children's Act.



SCHOOL	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Skin Disease
Alexandra Rd. Council	...	15	7	29	...	1	12
Beever Street	...	16	2	9	...	3	9
Clarksfield	...	70	5	41	21	26	37
Derker	...	62	1	56	9	31	12
Freehold	...	23	2	6	30	23	27
Hathershaw	...	25	...	95	5	10	13
Higginshaw	...	9	...	21	16	1	1
Hollins	...	2	4	2	24	25	8
Hollinwood	...	36	3	6	33	14	17
Northmoor	...	19	1	19	14	10	8
Richmond St.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Roundthorn	...	22	1	18	8	48	4
St. Domingo St.	...	6	1	1	3	9	...
Scottfield	...	8	3	4	...	...	...
Smith Street	...	24	...	75	2	25	16
Waterhead	...	11	2	20	1	26	5
Waterloo	...	40	21	134	17	...	5
Watersheddings	...	29	...	83	16	1	...
Wellington St.	...	10	...	4	...	5	3
Werneth	...	74	1	16	9	15	23
Westwood	...	20	2	9	7	10	8
Christ Ch., Glodwick.	...	16	...	20	1	3	6
Coldhurst Church	...	8	...	7	7	5	...
Moorside	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Northmoor	...	5	...	3	2	11	8
St. Andrew's	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
St. Mark's	...	40	6	5	...	2	3
St. Mary's	...	13	...	17	1	33	1
St. Paul's	...	29	3	20	4	9	9
St. Peter's	...	10	3	3	...	5	2
St. Stephen's	...	18	1	2	...	...	...
St. Thomas'	...	20	...	2	1	1	3
Waterhead	...	13	...	20	6	12	4
Dunbar Street R.C.	...	1	2	..	...	...	...
St. Anne's R.C.	...	2	...	25	5	2	2
St. Mary's R.C.	...	10	...	10	...	3	...
St. Patrick's R.C.	...	25	...	5	...	1	...
Deaf Mutes' School	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Blind School	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chaucer Street S.S.	...	4	1	4	...	...	1
Totals .....	...	742	74	795	242	370	250

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twenty-three cases came to the knowledge of the Authority. The cases are visited by one of the Medical Officers in order to ascertain if under medical treatment. Strict instructions are given to the midwives that the regulations as to reporting the cases and the summoning of medical must be carried out.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS (POLIOMYELITIS).

Only one case was reported during the year. The disease did not terminate fatally but resulted in partial paralysis.

## CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Two cases were reported during the year; one in March and the other in August. One was at one end of the town and the other case near the other end. Neither ended fatally.

## MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There is a General Infectious Hospital in the Borough containing about 100 beds, and a Temporary Hospital formerly used for Smallpox but now used as a Sanatorium. Smallpox cases are now sent to the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital.

WESTHULME HOSPITAL.—During the year 438 cases of Scarlet Fever, 14 cases of Diphtheria, 5 cases of Typhoid, 1 case of Erysipelas, and 4 cases of Chicken Pox were removed from the Borough to this Hospital for isolation and treatment, and in addition, 8 cases of Diphtheria, 71 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 5 of Typhoid have been received from the adjoining Townships.

No complaints were received either in regard to the care or treatment of the patients, but on the contrary several letters of appreciation.

The nominal accommodation at the Hospital is :—

Scarlet Fever (4 wards)	40	beds for adults.
Isolation Block (4 wards)	10	„
Typhoid Block (4 wards)	48	„

During the latter three years two wards in the Isolation Block have been quite sufficient for the Typhoid cases, and two of the wards in the Typhoid Block have been used for advanced cases of Phthisis having been made suitable for this purpose, and the two upper wards, which can be entirely shut off from the lower wards, have only been occasionally used and in emergencies.

There are seven beds for males and seven for females in the Tuberculosis wards.

During the year 35 men and 25 women have been under treatment.

At the close of the year a New Pavilion containing 30 beds for Tuberculosis cases was in course of erection and has since been completed.

STRINESDALE HOSPITAL.—This Hospital, containing nominally 66 beds, has, as far as one portion is concerned, been used since August, 1909, as a sanatorium for early cases of Phthisis.

Thirty beds have been arranged for, and during the year 123 men and women have been under treatment. Only early cases of Tuberculosis are, as far as possible, admitted.



Smallpox is now sent to Cinderhill (Chadderton, &c., Joint Board) Hospital.

DISINFECTION.—During the year 1,055 houses (or 2,614 rooms) have been disinfected.

Disinfection of the rooms after infectious disease is carried out by burning sulphur, by formalin lamps, or by spraying with a formalin solution, as the case may require.

For the disinfection of schools the formalin spray is used.

When Phthisis has existed, and in some other cases, the walls, &c., of the rooms are all sprayed with a solution of formalin, and the walls stripped if considered necessary.

Bedding, clothing, &c., are removed and disinfected by steam at the Central Depot, and over 8,809 articles have been either disinfected or destroyed during the year.

Disinfectants in the form of Izal, Sanitas, Carbolic Powder, and Soap are distributed to those houses where infectious disease exists, and Carbolic Powder where insanitary conditions are reported.

The drains of houses in which Typhoid, Diphtheria, or Puerperal Fever may occur, are tested where possible by the smoke machine, and any defects found are remedied.

With the exception of Measles, every case of infectious disease notified is visited and the necessary enquiries made. Particulars of the home, family, and possible sources of the disease are recorded. If not removed to Hospital, the house is visited by the Male Inspectors at more or less frequent intervals to ensure, as far as possible, isolation, and disinfection is insisted upon on the termination of the case.



One of the Medical Officers visit all cases of Smallpox, and keeps under observation all contacts. Where special investigation for the discovery of minor cases of other infectious diseases, or whenever a visit seems desirable, the Medical Officer also visits.

The Women Inspectors also undertake the visiting and supervision of cases of Puerperal Fever.

A supply of Antitoxin has been kept for urgent or night cases of Diphtheria, and it is also stocked by a local firm of chemists.

A supply of Antitetanic Serum is also kept in stock and renewed as required.

Facilities for the examination of specimens of Sputum, Diphtheria Swabs and blood for the Typhoid tests are available for all Medical Practitioners in the town without charge, and during the year the following specimens were examined :—

Diphtheria Swabs . . . . .	85
Typhoid Tests . . . . .	22
Sputum . . . . .	236
Hairs for Ringworm . . . . .	79
Cerebro Spinal Fluid . . . . .	1
Pus for Gonococci . . . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	425

## — E —

# *Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.*

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The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lung during the year was 186, fifteen less than in the previous year. In addition to this number, 77 deaths occurred from other forms of Tubercular Disease, making a total of 263 deaths from Tuberculosis; in 1912 the total number was 257, and in 1910, 227.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Lung was 1·2 per 1,000, which is slightly lower than in the previous year.

The highest death rate from this disease is in Coldhurst Ward with 2·5 per 1,000, while in St. James's Ward it was only 0·1 and in St. Paul's 0·4 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis of the Lung became compulsorily notifiable in the town on November 1st, 1909.

On February 1st, 1913, all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable by an Order of the Local Government Board.

As many of the notified cases, as time permits, are visited by one of the Medical officers and the necessary enquiries &c., made, but though a great proportion of the cases of Tuberculosis of the Lung were visited, it was

impossible to follow up the cases in a proper manner. Only occasionally was it possible to examine other members of an infected household or to keep the cases under proper observations.

Directions as to the necessary means for prevention are issued, and Disinfectants are supplied where necessary. Rooms or houses where cases have occurred are disinfected if considered advisable. The microscopic examination of Sputum is available for all medical men in the Borough, without charge.

Apart from visitation of cases and Disinfection of the houses, the following measures have been taken in connection with the disease :—

1.—Since the Insurance Act came into force, and pending the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary for the town, the Health Office has been temporarily sanctioned for this purpose, and the Medical Officer of Health has acted as Medical Adviser to the Insurance Committee. Besides examining and testing patients, making the necessary enquiries, and advising as to institutional or domiciliary treatment, a number of persons have been under treatment by Tuberculin. Some of them have been insured persons and others were non-insured, whose treatment had been arranged with the private practitioner.

2.—Strinesdale Smallpox Hospital has been used as a Sanatorium for early cases of the disease. There are two large sleeping wards and one smaller one, giving a total accommodation for 18 males and 12 females. There are also two day rooms, with the necessary conveniences and bathrooms.



During the year 103 Oldham patients and 7 from outside districts were admitted, and 13 cases were under treatment at the commencement of the year, making a total of 123 who have received treatment there during the year. Only one death occurred in the Sanatorium.

The average stay of each patient is about three months, and the majority have improved considerably. The elevated position (1,060 feet above sea level), the absence of smoke, and the bracing air have more than compensated for the inconvenience of the arrangements. Forty-four of the patients were females and 79 males.

Though it was decided a year and a half ago that these premises should be used as the Sanatorium for the borough, the alterations which are necessary to render the place suitable are still under consideration.

3.—Two wards at the General Infectious Hospital were rendered suitable for the reception of more advanced and observation cases. These will accommodate 9 males and 7 females.

Fourteen patients were in the hospital at the commencement of the year, and 60 were admitted during the year ; 25 of them were females and 35 males.

The duration of stay varies very considerably, some patients being in for many months and others only for a very short time. Naturally the fatal cases are somewhat numerous. Both the above institutions and wards have been temporarily sanctioned by the Local Government Board for the reception of insured persons.

At the close of the year a new pavilion containing 30 beds was in course of erection, and at the end of March in the present year was completed and occupied.



With regard to the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis and other forms of this disease in children nothing further has been done, though the question of the establishment of both an Open-Air Day School and a Residential School for such cases is under discussion. There is a Holiday Home for children supported by charitable contributions to which delicate children or incipient cases can be sent.

In considering the treatment of Tuberculosis under the Insurance Act, there is one criticism which I should like to advance, viz., that the method of payment for the treatment of the cases is not conducive to the best results, and does not tend to careful examination and the early discovery of the disease. The uniform payment of sixpence per panel patient, whether the doctor has a Tubercular patient or not does not seem a satisfactory arrangement. For example, two medical practitioners, each having about an equally large number of panel patients, receive about an equal sum for domiciliary treatment. The doctor having the somewhat smaller panel has reported and has under his care eleven tubercular patients; his neighbour, with a similar class of patients, has only reported two. The distribution of the amount of money available under this head in proportion to the number of patients and duration of the treatment, in my opinion, would lead to much earlier detection of the disease in many cases.

Cases which did not come under the Insurance Act were chiefly visited by Dr. Dykes, who gives the following brief report :—

The total number of primary notifications during the year was 717, and in addition to these about 377 duplicate notifications were received from various sources.

138 of the patients when notified were attending the various hospitals, and 135 were inmates of the Poor Law Infirmary.

Of the Pulmonary cases 170 were visited at their homes and particulars were obtained, especially as regards (a) the history of the illness, (b) possible sources of infection, (c) any insanitary conditions, such as overcrowding, bad ventilation, and lack of cleanliness. Advice was given as to how (a) to prevent as far as possible the spread of infection to others, (b) to protect the patient from further infection.

In 38 cases (or 22·3%) a history of Tuberculosis affecting other members of the household was obtained.

Twenty-six Medical Practitioners sent in 236 specimens of Sputum to be examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The bacillus was found in 60 (or 25·4%), the remaining 176 being negative.

The following list shows the *occupation* of those who died during the year from Phthisis :—

Cardroom hands ... ..	11	Cotton Operatives,
Piecers ... ..	11	
Reelers ... ..	3	
Tenters ... ..	2	
Weavers ... ..	9	
Winders ... ..	8	
Other Cotton Operatives ...	19	
		63
Iron Grinders ... ..	3	Iron Workers,
Fitters ... ..	4	
Mechanics ... ..	3	
Moulders ... ..	4	
Labourers ... ..	15	
Turners ... ..	7	
Other Ironworkers ... ..	8	
		44

Bricksetters . . . . .	2	General Trades,
Carters ... ..	4	
Housewives ... ..	36	
Shop Assistants ... ..	1	
General Labourers ... ..	17	
Other General Trades...	22	
No Occupation ... ..	4	
Males, 121.		Females, 72.
		Total, 193.

# SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATION

During the Period from 1st February, 1913, to 3rd January, 1914.

Age Periods	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.										NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.	
	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS										PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS		Total Notifications (i. e. including Cases previously Notified by other Doctors)	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria	
											Under 5	5 10 to 10 15				Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65						
Pulmonary — Males.....	3	10	6	12	25	54	54	48	29	2	243	6	10	16	90	3
— Females .....	1	4	11	7	17	14	28	22	19	15	140	4	4	8	33	3
Non-pulmonary—Males.....	5	19	15	15	29	5	12	5	8	6	124	14	8	22	82	...
— Females...	3	8	14	15	15	7	24	5	4	6	102	10	8	18	47	...





## — F. —

*Other Diseases.*

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The total deaths from these diseases is slightly higher than in the previous year, the numbers being as follows :— Bronchitis 304, Pneumonia 202, Pleurisy 3, and other Respiratory Diseases 22. One hundred and sixteen of these deaths were in children under the age of one year, and 139 in persons over 65 years of age.

The Death rates were 2·0 for Bronchitis and 1·3 for Pneumonia, and a total respiratory death rate of 3·5. This rate is slightly higher than in the year 1912, when the rate was 3·4. The number of deaths from Bronchitis was the cause of the higher rate.

## HEART DISEASE.

The deaths this year from various heart affections is rather more than in 1912—viz., 235, compared with 226. Rheumatic affections, the principal cause of Heart Disease, also caused a larger number of deaths.

## DIARRHŒA.

There were 104 deaths due to this disease, 61 of which were in infants under the age of one year, and 88 under the age of two years. Four of these deaths were in persons over 65 years of age.

In addition to these 29 infants under the age of one year died from Enteritis and Gastritis.

The Death rate from Diarrhœa was  $\cdot 7$  per 1,000, and St. James's, Mumps, and St. Mary's Wards have high rates, each being  $1\cdot 4$  per 1,000.

### CANCER.

During the year 146 deaths were attributed to this cause, compared with 133 in 1912 and 145 in 1911. All except 13 of these deaths were in persons over the age of 45, and 56 were of persons over 65 years of age.

Except for the distribution of information respecting the symptoms of the disease in its early stages, and while yet in a curable form, no preventive measures are available.

### AGE.

571 deaths, or about 22 per cent., were in persons over the age of 65 years, and 483, or 18 per cent., were in children under one year of age. Nearly 30 per cent. of the deaths were in children under the age of five years.

### INQUESTS.

Particulars of the various Inquests held in the Borough during the year have been kindly supplied to me by the Coroner (Dr. Carson).

Twenty-nine Inquests have been held on children who have died under the age of one year, and a total number of 199, an increase of 23 from the previous year.

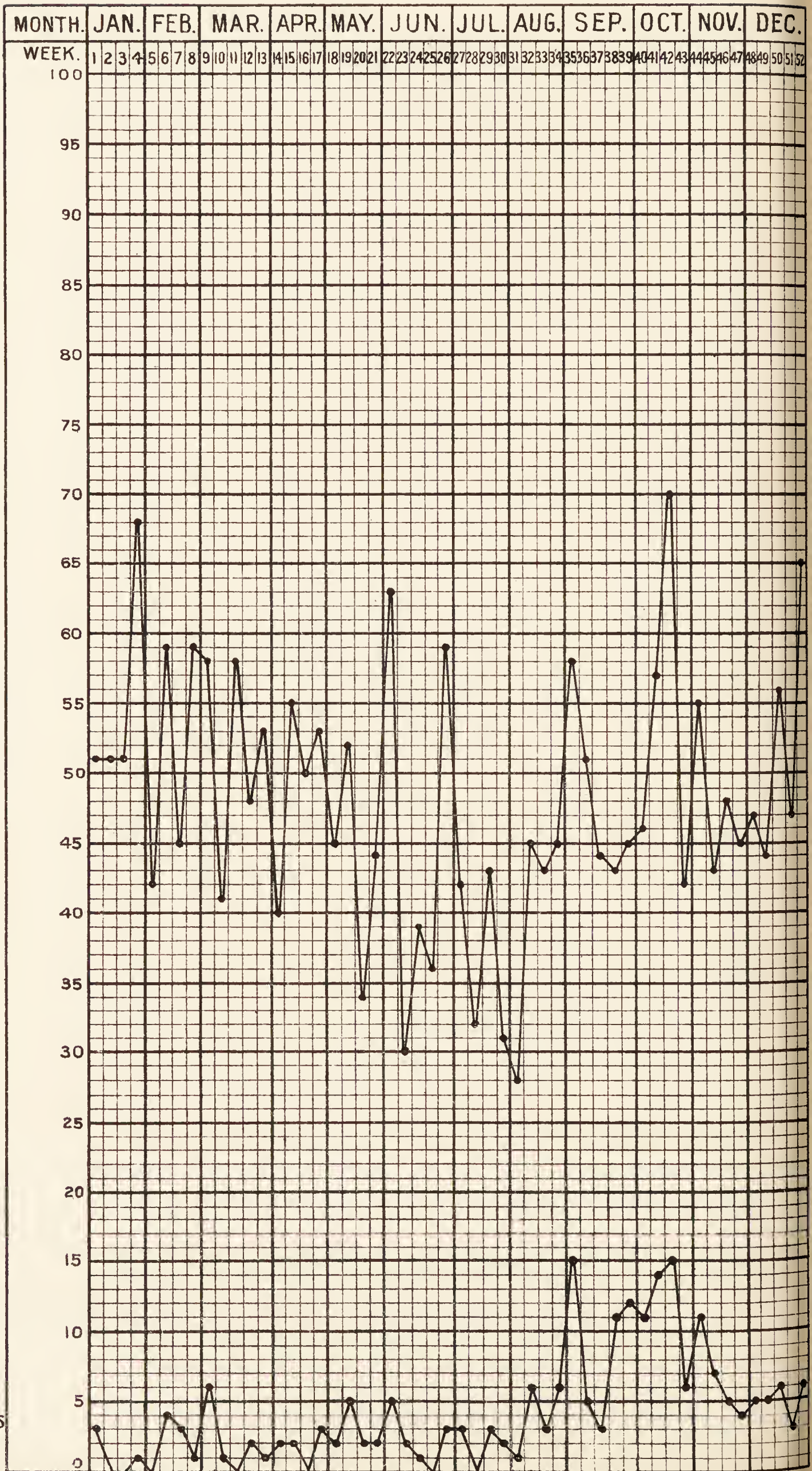
In the list of causes to which death was attributed are :—Suicides, 19 ; Accidents, 45 ; Natural Causes, 41 ; Excessive Drinking, 3 ; Murder, 1 ; and Open Verdicts, 85.

The percentage of the uncertified deaths in Oldham is very low.





# BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.



TOTAL DEATHS  
1913.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS  
1913.

## — G. —

*Means for Preventing Mortality in  
Child Birth and in Infancy.*

---

INFANTILE DEATHS.

There has been an increase this year in the number of deaths of children under the age of one year, viz., 483 instead of 400. This number gives an infantile mortality rate of 139 per 1,000 births. Though lower than the average rate for the previous 37 years, 139 deaths out of 1,000 children born cannot be considered satisfactory.

The following indicates the infantile mortalities of certain specified districts for comparison :—

England and Wales...	...	109 per 1,000 births.
96 Great Towns	...	117 „
Lancashire	...	134 „
Bolton	...	144 „
Oldham	...	139 „
Blackburn...	...	147 „
Manchester	...	127 „
Preston	...	160 „
Liverpool	...	131 „
Salford	...	136 „
Burnley	...	170 „

The Notification of Births Act has been in force since January 8th, 1908, and a large part of the work of the two Women Inspectors consists in visiting the houses where births have taken place.



The following Table compares the Death rate in infants from certain classes of disease during the six years previous to the employment of Women Inspectors, during the six years after their employment, and during the six years in which the Notification of Births has been in force, with the percentage increase or decrease. This Table shows that in those deaths which are largely due to preventable causes, there is in most cases a considerable reduction in the number, while in those due to antenatal conditions there is an increase.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Average Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 1896-1901.	Average Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 1902-1907.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births in 1908-19 13.	Percentage. Increase or Decrease.
Premature Births .....	20·07	21·71	22·36	+ 11 %
Congenital Defects .....	2·77	5·23	3·84	+ 38 %
Atrophy, Inanition & Debility	21·41	17·78	15·89	— 26 %
Diarrhœa .....	21·06	17·54	20·34	— 3 %
Other Zymotics .....	14·20	13·33	9·78	— 31 %
Convulsions . . . . .	14·74	10·54	6·88	— 53 %
Dentition ... ..	2·87	2·13	1·78	— 37 %
Tubercular Diseases .....	7·39	4·86	4·02	— 45 %
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	38·75	30·70	26·71	— 31 %
Other Causes .....	36·15	27·59	25·35	— 29 %
	179·42	150·42	136·95	— 23 %
Excluding Premature Births and Congenital Defects...	158·6	123·5	110·75	— 30 %

There were 166 illegitimate births registered, which is rather under five per cent. of the total, and the death rate among the illegitimates is 301 per 1,000 compared with 131 per 1,000 among the legitimate.

The principal causes of death in infants were :—Premature Birth 77, Diarrhœa 61, Bronchitis 56, Pneumonia 55, and Whooping Cough 21.

With the view of instructing mothers in the care and management of children there are five small “Schools for Mothers” in the town, one of which is under the direction of the Health Department.

The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Hollinwood School for Mothers will indicate the work done there :—

“The School has now been opened since March, 1910, and is carried on under the supervision of the Public Health Department of the town.

Miss Rothwell, one of the Women Inspectors, and two voluntary helpers attend at each meeting. The former lectures to the mothers, and the babies are weighed once a fortnight.

Tea, consisting of a cup of tea, bread and butter and a biscuit is provided for the mothers, for which they pay 1d. for themselves and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each of their children, this charge more than covering the cost of the tea. The provisions for tea are brought each week by one of the mothers, who bakes the bread herself, and only charges for the provisions actually used.

The necessary apparatus for weighing the babies, stationery, and the hire of the room, are provided by the Public Health Department. A Savings Club is held in connection with the Yorkshire Penny Bank.

During the past year 74 mothers have attended the School against 68 in the previous year, and the average attendance has increased from 21 to 26.



Meetings are held on Thursday afternoon from 3 to 4-30. Thirty-seven Lectures have been given during the year, the series for the year being :—

- (1) Care of the Child.
- (2) Infectious Disease.
- (3) General Hygiene.
- (4) Motherhood.

The Lectures for the latter were given by one of the School Nurses, who is also a trained Midwife, and included practical lessons in Nursing and Bandaging.”

The attendance for the past year is as follows :—

Number on Books.	Attendance.	Average.
Mothers      ...      74	944	26
Babies under 1 year    12	250	7
Babies over 1 year.    25	327	9

There is also a Day Nursery in the Borough, carried on by voluntary subscriptions. It is situated in one of the poorest districts of the town, and one of the Schools for Mothers is held on the same premises.

Table II., which corresponds with Table IV. of the Local Government Board, details the causes of infantile deaths, and

Table III. tabulates the manner in which these infants were fed, and the occupation of the mother.

Mumps, Waterhead and St. James's Wards have the highest Infantile Mortality rate. The influence of Infectious Disease on these high rates is referred to in the section devoted to these diseases.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

As in the previous year, all the Midwives practising in the Borough have been visited during the year, and their bags, instruments, and books inspected. Some of the older Midwives, though still on the list, have almost ceased practising. The younger generation of Midwives, in addition to having a proper training in Midwifery, are much better educated generally than the older ones, and are able to keep their records more correctly.

The supervision of the Midwives is almost entirely carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer, who reports :—

MIDWIVES' ACT.

During the year one Midwife left the District, two discontinued practice on account of infirmity, and one died. Two new Midwives commenced practice in the Borough.

At the close of the year there were 65 Midwives on the Oldham list, this number being two less than the previous year.

Of the total number of Midwives, 33 have sent in notices of medical aid ; 134 of these notices were received, which is slightly less than last year.

105 of the total number of still-births notified during the year were received from Midwives.

The chief defects found on visiting the Midwives were as follows :—

Lining of bag dirty	...	...	...	...	5
No washable lining to bag	...	...	...	...	2
No thermometer	...	...	...	...	3
Case-book not correctly filled up...	...	...	...	...	12
No disinfectant in bag	...	...	...	...	1
No brush in bag	...	...	..	...	1

There are still a few amongst the older Midwives who do not record the pulse and temperature of their patients correctly, and whose professional knowledge leaves much to be desired. The more recent ones, especially those who commenced practice since The Midwives' Act, are well up in their work, and keep correct records.

## LIST OF MIDWIVES.

Name.	Address.	Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate.
Alibone, Beatrice M.....	Lees Nurses' Home ...	32193	Feb. 20/1911 (4)
Berkenhout, Jane .....	19, Suffolk Street.....	14698	Feb. 23/1905
Billington, Annie .....	21, Stoneleigh Street ..	33601	
Booth, Elizabeth G ...	44, Main Road .....	30633	May 3/1910 (4)
*Brooks, Alice .....	Sholver Lane .....	812	Jan. 28/1904
Brown, Ellen .....	8, Cheviot Street .....	7100	Sept. 29/1904
Bunting, Mary Ellen ..	3, Welbeck Street .....	4650	May 26/1904
Camkin, Hannah .....	120, Cowhill, Chadderton	11993	Jan. 26/1905
Cecil, Elizabeth Ellen ...	27, Railway Road.....	1951	Feb. 25/1904
Challinor, Elizabeth ....	26, Dickenson Street ...	480	Dec. 17/1903
Corless, Elizabeth Ellen..	177, Lee Street... ..	10733	Dec. 22/1904 (1)
Cox, Sarah Ann .....	56, Kirkham Street .....	3354	Mar. 24/1904 (1)
Crabtree, Ellen .....	3, Mitchell Street.....	14797	Feb. 23/1905
Dawson, Emily .....	Leesfield House, Lees...	91568	June 25/1910 (4)
Dearden, Mary Alice.....	234, Greenacres Road ...	9476	Nov. 24/1904 (2)
Denton, Jane Ann .....	556, Oldham Rd., Royton	18831	April 27/1905
Dyson, Mary .....	245, Huddersfield Road.	164	Nov. 26/1903 (1)
Ford, Ann .....	57, Featherstall Road S.	6978	Sept. 29/1904
Fox, Frances .....	62, Abbey Hills Road ...	32210	Oct. 29/1910 (4)
Gaskell, Louisa .....	609, Oldham Road, Failsworth	36801	Oct. 28/1912 (4)
Geoghegan, Catherine ...	46, Greenwood Street ...	32218	Oct. 29/1910 (4)
Guest, Alice .....	87, Wrigley Street ...	75	Oct. 29/1903
Hall, Martha .....	594, Oldham Road, Ashton	5270	Jan. 1/1914
Hanson, Jane .....	15, Robson Street .....	5759	June 30/1904
Hardicre, Rosanna .....	45, Oldham Road, Failsworth	5236	May 26/1904
Haslam, Alice... ..	118, Trafalgar Street ...	3941	April 25/1904
Heywood, Caroline .....	406, Hollins Road .....	76	Oct. 29/1903
Heywood, Matilda .....	382, Lees Road .....	77	Oct. 29/1903
Hill, Florence .....	22, Irving Street .....	36110	June 18/1912 (4)
Hirst, Selina .....	78, Featherstall Road N.	30202	Feb. 21/1910 (4)
Hutchings, Margaret....	46, Sunfield Road.....	11858	Jan. 26/1905 (2)
Jackson, Hannah, .....	75, Wickentree Lane ...	5901	June 30/1904
Jackson, Sarah Jane .....	9, Redvers Street.....	63	Oct. 29/1903 (1)



## LIST OF MIDWIVES—CONTINUED.

Name.	Address.	Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate.
*Jenkinson, Annie ... ..	29, Grasmere Road .....	26788	July 23/1908 (4)
Jones, Ann .....	199, Coalshaw Green Rd.	38271	June 16/1913
Kay, Ellen .. .....	23, Henrietta Street, Ashton	20386	April 27/1905 (1)
Kershaw, Ann... ..	21, Sholver Lane ... ..	4505	May 26/1904
Kershaw, Hannah.....	224, Ashton Road .....	1712	Feb. 25/1904
Laycock, Martha A. ....	39, Bamford Street, Chadderton	30989	June 30/1910 (4)
Lisset, Annie .....	61, Eldon Street .....	9633	Nov. 24/1904
Mayall, Eliza Ann .....	11, Hesse Street .. .....	142	Nov. 26/1903
Mills, Mary Ellen ... ..	235, Ashton Road.....	483	Dec. 17/1903
Moorhouse, Emma .....	111, Redgrave Street ...	29566	Oct. 30/1909 (4)
O'Hara, Ellen.....	16, Marsh Street ... ..	28117	Feb. 15/1909 (4)
*Pearson, Rose Hannah..	57, Bridgewater Street..	159	Nov. 26/1903 (1)
Radakin, Catherine ... .	13, Davies Street .....	79	Oct. 29/1903
Ridings, Alice .... .	58, Albert Street, Chadderton	34276	Aug. 8/1911 (1)
Roberts, Mary Ann .....	4, Flora Street .....	591	Dec. 17/1903
Russell, Mary .....	4, Mossley Road, Ashton	2193	Feb. 25/1904
Shaw, Mary Ann. ....	5, Old Lane, Austerlands	505	Dec. 17/1903
Smith, Charlotte . ....	12, Higginshaw Road...	64	Oct. 29/1903
Stirman, Mary J. ....	33, Fulham Street .....	3043	Feb. 21/1910 (4)
Sunnall, Sarah Ann .....	79, London Road .....	9398	Oct. 27/1904
Sutton, Mary .....	100, Bamford Street, Chadderton	58	Oct. 29/1903 (1)
Taylor, Fanny .....	56, Dunkerley Street ...	29693	Oct. 30/1909 (4)
Taylor, Mary Ann .....	3, Canal St., Hollinwood	2592	Mar. 24/1904
Travis, Mary .....	47, Westend Street .....	9443	Oct. 27/1904
Tweedale, Mary Jane ...	41, Sharples Hall Street.	29713	Oct. 30/1909 (4)
Wadsworth, Ann .....	183, Roman Road, Failsworth	2763	Mar. 24/1904
Whalley, Mary .....	40, Brackley Street .....	216	Nov. 26/1903 (3)
Whyatt, Hannah .....	6, Prince Albert Street...	11065	Dec. 22/1904
*Not practising.			

## LIST OF MIDWIVES—CONTINUED.

Name.	Address.	Number of Certificate	Date of Certificate.
Wolstencroft, Emma .....	308, Hunt Lane, Chadderton	3235	Mar. 24/1904
Worstencroft, Sarah Ann.	8, Coalshaw Green, Chadderton	21194	April 27/1905
Wright, Kitty..... .	92, Bolton Street... ..	65	Oct. 29/1903
Wright, Mary..... .	782, Huddersfield Road.	5444	June 30/1904

- (1) Holds the Certificate of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.  
 (2) Holds the Certificate of the London Obstetric Society.  
 (3) Holds the Certificate of the Southern Hospital, Manchester.  
 (4) Passed the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board.



— H. —

## *Vital Statistics of the District.*

---

The estimated population of the Borough in the middle of the year was 149,936, and it is on this number that the various rates are based. The natural increase during the year was 913 persons, being the increase of births over the deaths, and the estimated increase 1,096.

It is probable that the estimated population is not far wrong from the actual population of the Borough.

### BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough during the year was 3,465, of which the males numbered 1,780, and the females 1,685. This number is an increase of 46 compared with the year 1912, and is equal to a rate of 23·2 per 1,000 of the population. This is a low rate, and with the exception of 1912, when it was only 22·9, it is the lowest recorded.

The average Birth rate for England and Wales during the year was 23·9, and for the 96 large towns 25·1.

The Birth rates of the large Lancashire towns are as follows:—Bolton 21·6, Blackburn 21·7, Burnley 22·9, Oldham 23·2, Preston 23·9, Manchester 25·9, Salford 26·7, Liverpool 30·0.



As regards the variations of the Birth rate in the Borough, St. Peter's Ward has a Birth rate of only 15·6, and Werneth, St. Paul's and Waterhead have rates below 22 per 1,000. The highest rates are in St. Mary's 28·8, Hollinwood 26·7, and Coldhurst 25·5.

## DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 2,690, giving a crude rate of 18·0 per 1,000. From this total number 191 deaths of non-residents which occurred in the various institutions in the town must be deducted, and the deaths of 53 persons belonging to Oldham, but who died in other towns, must be added, making a net total for Oldham of 2,552. This number gives a corrected rate of 17·1 against 16·3 for the previous year. The non-residents were chiefly persons who died in the Workhouse and Infirmary.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from certain specified diseases during the previous five years for comparison with the year 1913 :—

# NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS, &c.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average
Measles.....	83	48	84	64	65	38	64
Scarlet Fever .....	28	16	4	5	7	19	12
Whooping Cough ... ..	53	15	77	13	65	36	44
Diphtheria .....	23	14	9	11	12	19	14
Typhoid Fever .....	12	12	10	3	0	3	7
Tuberculosis.....	306	287	247	227	257	263	265
Diarrhoea .....	173	54	80	260	52	104	124
Cancer .....	128	123	147	145	133	146	137
Premature Births .....	84	97	69	84	83	77	83
Diseases of Brain and Nerves...	308	328	256	297	246	290	287
Heart Disease, &c. ....	316	325	339	247	226	292	290
Respiratory Diseases .....	567	613	490	494	507	531	534
Diseases of Digestive System..	152	145	136	139	124	161	143
„ „ Urinary „ ...	107	121	96	100	141	99	111
Accident .....	54	53	46	60	68	62	56
Suicide ... ..	19	15	13	16	10	17	14
Atrophy and Wasting .....	85	56	66	61	51	55	64

The average death-rate for England and Wales was 13·7 per 1,000 ; for the 96 large towns 14·3 per 1,000 ; and for the large Lancashire towns as follows : - Manchester, 15·6 ; Bolton, 15·7 ; Salford, 15·8 ; Blackburn, 15·8 ; Burnley, 16·5 ; Preston, 17·0 ; Oldham, 17·1 ; and Liverpool, 17·9.

As regards the Wards in the Borough, Mumps has a death-rate of 22·9, and both Coldhurst and St. James's have rates of over 20 per 1,000.

The lowest rates are in St. Paul's and Werneth, both having a rate of 13·9.



## *Meteorological Report.*

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The Observatory is in the Oldham Park on the south east side of the town. The records are taken daily at 10-0 a.m. In addition to the instruments at this place, a rain-gauge, maximum and minimum thermometer, and a sunshine recorder have been installed at the Strinesdale Sanatorium. A Summary of the Observations will be found in Table 12.

JANUARY.—The mean barometric pressure was 28·97 and the mean temperature 39. The maximum in the sun was 49 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 41 to 44 degrees. Rain fell on 16 days out of 28, the total rainfall amounting to 3·70 inches.

FEBRUARY.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·79, and the mean temperature 39. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 26 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 61 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 41 to 42 degrees. Rain fell on 16 days, the total rainfall for the month amounting to 2·46 inches.

MARCH.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·47 inches, and the mean temperature 40 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 25 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the sun was 54 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 41 to 43 degrees. Rain fell on 26 days, the total rainfall being 4·37 inches.



APRIL.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·55 inches, and the mean temperature 45 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 27 degrees, and the maximum temperature in the sun was 69 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 42 to 48 degrees. Rain fell on 19 days, the total rainfall amounting to 3·18 inches.

MAY.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·56 inches, and the mean temperature 51 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 31 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 77 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 44 to 48 degrees. Rain fell on 24 days, the total rainfall amounting to 6·10 inches.

JUNE.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·75 inches, and the mean temperature 56 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 38 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 83 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 50 to 56 degrees. Rain fell on 17 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2·94 inches.

JULY.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·80 inches, and the mean temperature 56 degrees. The minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 39 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 76 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 52 to 57 degrees. Rain fell on 15 days, the total rainfall amounting to 1·15 inches.

AUGUST.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·79 inches, and the mean temperature 58 degrees. The

minimum temperature recorded on the grass was 35 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 83 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 55 to 57 degrees. Rain fell on 11 days, the total rainfall amounting to 2·32 inches.

SEPTEMBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·74 inches, and the mean temperature 58 degrees. The maximum in the sun 84 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 54 to 55 degrees. Rain fell on 12 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 1·97 inches.

OCTOBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·64 inches, and the mean temperature 53 degrees. The maximum temperature recorded in the sun was 79 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 51 to 54 degrees. Rain fell on 15 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 1·46 inches.

NOVEMBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·44 inches, and the mean temperature 47 degrees. The maximum temperature recorded in the sun was 63 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 46 to 49 degrees. Rain fell on 30 days, and the total rainfall amounted to 4·31 inches.

DECEMBER.—The mean barometric pressure was 29·81 inches, and the mean temperature was 42 degrees. The minimum temperature on the grass was 31 degrees, and the maximum in the sun 50 degrees. The temperature recorded by the thermometer 4 feet below the surface ranged from 44 to 47 degrees. Rain fell on 21 days out of 28, and the total rainfall amounted to 2·85 inches.

The following table gives the hours of sunshine recorded each month at Strinesdale and other places :—

Greenwich, Sun above horizon									
1913.	in hours.		Greenwich.		Torquay.		Southport.		Strinesdale.
January ...	229·0	..	47·2	...	44·8	...	35	...	<b>23·75</b>
February ..	267·0	...	57·8	...	79·4	...	55	...	<b>56·45</b>
March.....	404·4	...	106·7	...	109·2	...	117	...	<b>81·36</b>
April .....	380·9	...	107·4	...	112·4	...	117	...	<b>93·35</b>
May .....	540·2	...	217·2	...	218·4	...	152	...	<b>123·25</b>
June .....	461·5	...	189·6	...	212·9	...	184	...	<b>107·15</b>
July .....	452·9	...	79·6	...	197·3	...	186	...	<b>44·40</b>
August ...	514·4	...	172·4	...	178·5	...	197	...	<b>105·30</b>
September	357·1	...	123·8	...	110·9	...	123	...	<b>60·30</b>
October ...	306·2	...	114·4	...	113·3	...	82	...	<b>76·95</b>
November .	316·2	...	92·7	...	94·1	...	53	...	<b>39·20</b>
December..	221·0	...	18·5	...	54·9	...	43	...	<b>11·25</b>
<hr/>									
Total.....	4450·8		1327·3		1526·1		1344		<b>822·71</b>

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1913.

### SUMMARY.

Population estimated by the Registrar General to  
the middle of the year ... .. 149,936

Births registered in the 52 weeks ending December  
27th, 1913 ... .. Males ... 1,780 } 3,465  
Females ... 1,685 }

Deaths registered in the 52 weeks ending December  
27th, 1913 ... .. Males ... 1,356 } 2,552  
Females ... 1,196 }

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases... 214

Deaths under 1 per 1,000 Births ... .. 139

Annual Rate of Births per 1,000 living population. 23·2

Annual Rate of Mortality from all causes per 1,000  
living population ... .. 17·1

Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living popula-  
tion from the seven principal Zymotic diseases. 1·4

Of the 2,552 deaths registered during the year 1913,  
742 or 29·0 per cent., were those of children under 5  
years of age.

### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Bronchitis ... .. 304	Debility, &c. ... .. 55
Pneumonia ... .. 202	Cancer ... .. 146
Phthisis ... .. 186	Convulsions ... .. 24
Heart Disease... .. 235	Diarrhœa... .. 104
Measles ... .. 38	Premature Birth ... 77
Apoplexy, &c.... .. 176	Whooping Cough ... 36
Diphtheria ... .. 19	Accidents... .. 80



TABLE No. 1.  
HOUSES BUILT IN THE BOROUGH.

YEAR.						No. OF HOUSES BUILT.
March, 1872, to March, 1873	...	...				197
„ 1873	„	1874	...	...		588
„ 1874	„	1875	...	...		649
„ 1875	„	1876	...	...		867
„ 1876	„	1877	...	...		1181
„ 1877	„	1878	...	...		1010
„ 1878	„	1880	...	...		989
„ 1880	„	1881	...	...		746
„ 1881	„	1882	..	...		738
„ 1882	„	1883	...	...		644
„ 1883	„	1884	...	...		631
„ 1884	„	1885	...	...		737
„ 1885	„	1886	...	...		780
„ 1886	„	1887	...	...		657
„ 1887	„	1888	...	...		711
„ 1888	„	1889	...	...		371
„ 1889	„	1890	...	...		218
„ 1890	„	1891	...	...		214
„ 1891	„	1892	...	...		190
„ 1892	„	1893	...	...		227
„ 1893	„	1894	...	...		362
„ 1894	„	1895	...	...		284
„ 1895	„	1896	...	...		294
„ 1896	„	1897	...	...		360
„ 1897	„	1898	...	...		505
„ 1898	„	1899	...	...		455
„ 1899	„	1900	..	...		608
„ 1900	„	1901	...	...		543
„ 1901	„	1902	...	...		439
„ 1902	„	1903	..	...		375
„ 1903	„	1904	...	...		357
„ 1904	„	1905	...	...		242
„ 1905	„	1906	...	...		185
„ 1906	„	1907	...	...		169
„ 1907	„	1908	...	...		210
„ 1908	„	1909	...	...		283
„ 1909	„	1910	...	...		443
„ 1910	„	1911	...	...		453
„ 1911	„	1912	...	...		283
„ 1912	„	1913	...	...		288
„ 1913	„	1914	...	...		283

TABLE No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER  
ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	103	25	27	4	159	79	82	88	72	480
	Uncertified	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	3
Small-Pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	5	4	8	4	21
Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	10
Convulsions				4	1	3	...	8	5	3	...	1	17
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Bronchitis				...	1	5	1	7	15	13	11	10	56
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	...	2	...	2	8	7	19	19	55
Diarrhoea				...	...	2	...	2	11	19	15	14	61
Enteritis				...	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	2	19
Gastritis				1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	5
Syphilis				...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	5
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying				2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	3
Injury at Birth				3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	3
Atelectasis				7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	8
Congenital Malformations				2	2	2	...	6	...	1	2	...	9
Premature Births				53	14	3	2	72	5	...	...	...	77
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				18	5	3	1	27	12	7	3	2	51
Other Causes				13	2	5	..	20	10	8	12	7	57
				104	25	27	4	160	79	83	88	73	483

Nett Births in the Year—Legitimate, 3299, ; Illegitimate, 166.

Nett Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 433 ;  
Illegitimate Infants, 50.

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN 1913.

Nature of Diseases.	How Fed.					Occupation of Mother.			
	Breast.	Bottle.	Artificial food.	Both Breast and Bottle.	No Food.	Cotton Workers.	Charwoman or Domestic Servant.	Other Occupation.	Housework.
Zymotic Diseases ...	15	17	2	...	...	5	...	...	27
Diarrhœa .....	13	64	9	3	...	15	2	2	61
Premature Birth .....	22	13	...	...	42	20	1	...	56
Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth	2	6	1	...	4	2	...	1	9
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	10	27	3	...	14	9	3	4	35
Tubercular Meningitis	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
Tubercular Peritonitis	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tubercular Diseases .....	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis.....	3	2	1	...	..	1	...	1	3
Rickets .....	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	2	8	4	...	...	2	...	...	8
Convulsions .....	7	7	1	1	2	4	1	...	12
Bronchitis and Laryngitis .....	25	34	6	...	...	8	...	...	51
Pneumonia .....	26	27	7	2	...	9	3	1	42
Suffocation .....	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1
Other Causes .....	28	30	4	...	15	11	2	1	59
TOTALS .....	156	241	40	7	79	90	12	11	370

TABLE No. 4.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 33 LARGE TOWNS  
PER 1000 BIRTHS.

				Five Years, 1908-1912.	1913.
33 Towns	...	...	.	126	123
London	...	...	..	108	107
West Ham	...	...	...	138	107
Croydon	...	...	...	89	94
Brighton	...	...	..	97	117
Portsmouth	...	...	...	101	90
Plymouth	...	...	...	124	125
Bristol	.	...	...	111	96
Cardiff	...	...	...	117	115
Swansea	...	...	...	144	122
Wolverhampton	...	...	...	120	130
Birmingham	...	...	...	137	129
Norwich	...	...	...	115	115
Leicester	...	...	...	126	120
Nottingham	...	...	...	141	130
Derby	...	...	...	105	102
Birkenhead	...	.	...	125	116
Liverpool	...	...	..	141	131
Bolton	...	...	...	131	144
Manchester	...	...	.	138	127
Salford	...	...	...	140	136
<b>OLDHAM</b>	...	...	...	<b>137</b>	<b>139</b>
Burnley	...	...	...	176	174
Blackburn	...	...	..	143	147
Preston	...	...	...	148	160
Huddersfield	...	...	..	107	104
Halifax	...	...	...	98	101
Bradford	...	...	...	125	127
Leeds ...	...	...	...	130	133
Sheffield	...	...	...	126	128
Hull ...	...	..	...	130	128
Sunderland	...	...	..	136	135
Gateshead	...	...	...	130	123
Newcastle	...	...	..	123	121



TABLE No. 5.  
SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES  
in 33 Large Towns during the year 1913.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rates.	Death Rates.
33 Towns ... ..	12,659,793	24·7	14·8
London ... ..	4,518,191	24·8	14·2
West Ham ... ..	294,223	31·0	14·5
Croydon ... ..	178,094	21·9	11·6
Brighton ... ..	133,096	18·3	13·5
Portsmouth ... ..	241,256	24·4	12·2
Plymouth ... ..	113,083	23·5	15·6
Bristol ... ..	361,362	22·5	12·7
Cardiff ... ..	186,554	25·9	13·4
Swansea ... ..	118,900	28·0	14·3
Wolverhampton ... ..	95,587	26·5	15·7
Birmingham... ..	859,644	27·3	14·7
Norwich ... ..	123,288	22·0	13·8
Leicester ... ..	230,970	22·6	13·3
Nottingham ... ..	264,735	22·7	14·1
Derby ... ..	125,462	23·6	12·5
Birkenhead ... ..	135,740	28·9	14·4
Liverpool ... ..	756,553	30·0	17·9
Bolton ... ..	183,879	21·6	15·7
Manchester ... ..	731,556	25·9	15·6
Salford ... ..	234,975	26·7	15·8
<b>OLDHAM</b> ... ..	<b>149,936</b>	<b>23·2</b>	<b>17·1</b>
Burnley... ..	109,021	22·9	16·5
Blackburn ... ..	133,931	21·7	15·8
Preston... ..	118,070	23·9	17·0
Huddersfield ... ..	110,882	19·5	14·5
Halifax ... ..	102,000	18·8	15·4
Bradford ... ..	290,540	19·7	14·9
Leeds ... ..	457,295	23·5	15·4
Sheffield ... ..	471,662	28·2	15·7
Hull ... ..	287,032	28·0	14·8
Sunderland .. ..	152,380	31·0	17·7
Gateshead ... ..	118,601	29·2	14·4
Newcastle ... ..	271,295	27·1	15·1

TABLE No. 6.—Showing Population, Births and Birth Rates, Deaths and Death Rates.---1913.

WARD.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Density (Persons to an Acre).	BIRTHS.			Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	DEATHS.			Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
St. Mary's .....	11,066	113	97.9	174	146	320	28.8	102	92	194	17.4
St. Peter's .....	11,522	271	42.5	101	79	180	15.6	89	79	168	14.7
Werneth .....	12,111	262	46.2	132	125	257	21.3	87	81	168	13.9
Westwood .....	15,349	280	54.8	199	164	363	23.6	128	105	233	15.1
St. Paul's ..	15,598	457	34.1	181	160	341	21.8	113	104	217	13.9
Coldhurst .....	10,604	130	85.5	123	149	272	25.5	125	94	219	20.6
Hartford .....	13,285	207	64.1	155	169	324	24.3	123	119	242	18.1
Hollinwood.....	10,230	420	24.3	128	145	273	26.7	82	75	157	15.4
Clarksfield .....	16,180	623	26.0	184	187	371	23.0	131	124	255	15.8
Mumps .....	8,621	125	69.0	106	93	199	23.1	106	92	198	22.9
St. James' .....	11,332	1,015	11.1	141	129	270	23.7	122	110	232	20.4
Waterhead .....	14,038	826	17.0	156	139	295	20.9	148	121	269	19.1
Total.....	149,936	4,729	31.7	1,780	1,685	3,465	23.2	1,356	1,196	2,552	17.1

TABLE No. 7.

Death Rates per 1,000 population in the various Wards, from  
various Diseases.

1913.

Ward.	All causes	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
St. Mary's	17·4	1·6	1·2	2·4	1·5	150
St. Peter's	14·7	0·8	0·9	1·2	0·9	117
Werneth	13·9	1·0	1·3	1·4	1·0	78
Westwood	15·1	0·8	1·3	1·5	1·3	110
St. Paul's	13·9	0·9	0·4	2·1	1·3	132
Coldhurst	20·6	1·5	2·5	1·6	1·3	147
Hartford	18·1	1·4	1·3	2·8	1·0	148
Hollinwood	15·4	1·5	1·1	1·6	1·5	157
Clarksfield	15·8	1·3	1·6	1·5	1·2	113
Mumps	22·9	2·1	1·4	3·2	2·2	191
St. James'	20·4	2·9	0·1	3·0	1·8	177
Waterhead	19·1	2·2	1·1	2·3	1·5	169
Borough ...	17·1	1·4	1·2	2·0	1·4	139

TABLE No. 8.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Borough of Oldham.			
YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1903 .....	138,786	3,545	2,576	568
1904 .....	139,497	3,463	2,542	537
1905 .....	140,225	3,396	2,530	508
1906 .....	140,969	3,787	2,641	552
1907 ... .	141,730	3,743	2,732	541
1908 .....	142,507	4,089	2,868	646
1909 ... ..	143,301	3,912	2,717	467
1910 .....	146,700	3,711	2,464	472
1911 .....	147,751	3,491	2,610	556
1912 ... ..	148,840	3,419	2,440	400
Averages of Years 1903 to 1912 }	143,300	3,315	2,372	484
1913 .. ..	149,936	3,465	2,552	483

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		St. Mary's.				St. Peter's.				Werneth.			
YEAR.		Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	1903 ...	10,717	370	227	52	11,759	240	178	23	12,231	384	191	38
	1904 .....	10,737	338	232	50	11,721	218	186	27	12,245	312	193	38
	1905 .....	10,761	333	217	48	11,721	221	172	27	12,283	215	185	34
	1906 .....	10,785	333	214	54	11,722	207	166	18	11,322	234	174	29
	1907 .....	10,810	332	218	45	11,723	226	168	19	12,358	279	208	39
	1908 .....	10,835	362	240	56	11,723	238	213	34	12,396	283	221	38
	1909 .....	10,860	347	227	48	11,723	212	196	19	12,436	289	214	31
	1910 .....	10,956	228	201	51	11,562	213	150	26	12,113	254	176	32
	1911 .....	10,994	296	222	56	11,558	189	156	24	12,111	255	176	30
	1912 .....	11,030	332	297	41	11,540	189	202	21	12,111	210	176	30
	Averages of Years 1903 to 1912 }	10,848	327	220	50	11,591	216	178	23	12,160	271	191	34
	1913 .....	11,066	320	194	48	11,522	180	168	21	12,111	257	168	20
		Westwood.				St. Paul's.				Coldhurst.			
	1903 .....	13,260	376	249	56	12,142	337	219	52	10,358	180	229	46
	1904 .....	13,432	405	244	64	12,335	306	229	60	10,346	236	186	37
	1905 .....	13,567	386	241	49	12,498	341	217	49	10,342	213	204	38
	1906 .....	13,705	394	234	41	12,664	376	212	44	10,338	307	237	51
	1907 .....	13,846	381	244	37	12,834	384	234	59	10,334	272	264	43
	1908 .....	13,990	420	271	70	13,008	390	213	49	10,330	337	281	62
	1909 .....	14,130	433	241	44	13,184	379	212	38	10,330	321	266	49
	1910 .....	14,728	442	220	41	14,594	368	222	48	10,570	254	224	46
	1911 .....	14,939	382	241	52	14,940	343	224	48	10,587	294	205	48
	1912 .....	15,149	337	228	37	15,278	369	207	32	10,569	251	238	41
	Averages of Years 1903 to 1912 }	14,074	395	240	49	13,387	359	218	48	10,410	268	233	46
	1913 .....	15,349	363	233	40	15,598	341	217	45	10,604	272	219	40



TABLE No 8—Continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		Hartford.				Hollinwood.				Clarksfield.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1903	.....	12,486	180	230	63	8,829	317	173	43	14,946	400	242	57
1904	.....	12,473	240	268	49	8,952	282	161	40	15,300	370	270	60
1905	.....	12,473	306	245	43	9,050	299	186	51	15,580	373	242	59
1906	.....	12,473	361	260	59	9,150	302	191	55	15,866	387	245	55
1907	.....	12,473	375	303	60	9,252	286	174	42	16,158	379	228	45
1908	.....	12,473	336	305	72	9,356	281	160	43	16,454	432	256	63
1909	.....	12,479	367	263	42	9,476	277	185	38	16,750	392	252	39
1910	.....	13,170	362	239	41	9,808	270	146	38	15,702	375	291	44
1911	.....	13,149	310	239	56	9,951	254	184	50	15,861	364	256	50
1912	.....	13,218	329	251	41	10,093	250	152	31	16,022	352	221	40
Averages of Years 1903 to 1912		12,686	316	255	52	9,391	276	171	43	15,263	379	250	51
1913	.....	13,285	324	242	48	10,230	273	157	43	16,180	371	255	42
		Mumps.				St. James's.				Waterhead.			
1903	.....	8,336	213	198	35	10,687	244	196	38	12,979	334	244	65
1904	.....	8,315	201	167	29	10,660	243	168	36	13,035	309	248	47
1905	.....	8,303	189	189	34	10,660	241	191	32	12,981	293	241	44
1906	.....	8,300	216	226	39	10,660	289	218	41	12,982	381	264	66
1907	.....	8,298	218	231	51	10,660	277	203	45	12,984	334	257	56
1908	.....	8,298	258	203	36	10,660	293	237	51	12,984	379	268	72
1909	.....	8,298	213	205	38	10,660	299	205	40	12,984	383	251	41
1910	.....	8,572	238	169	30	11,166	269	187	35	13,759	338	239	40
1911	.....	8,589	199	228	48	11,219	273	188	27	13,853	320	267	58
1912	.....	8,605	198	179	22	11,277	248	167	30	13,948	354	212	34
Averages of Years 1903 to 1912		8,191	214	200	36	10,830	247	196	37	13,248	342	249	52
1913	.....	8,621	199	198	38	11,332	270	232	48	14,038	295	269	50

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of residents beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births register'd	Number	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1903	138,786	3545	25.6	568	160	2690	19.4	337	122	8	2576	18.6
1904	139,497	3463	24.9	537	155	2666	19.2	516	137	13	2542	18.3
1905	140,225	3396	24.3	508	150	2639	18.9	469	129	20	2530	18.1
1906	140,969	3787	26.9	552	146	2790	19.8	341	160	11	2641	18.8
1907	141,730	3743	26.5	541	144	2863	20.3	536	152	21	2732	19.7
1908	142,507	4059	28.4	646	159	3022	21.1	580	160	6	2868	20.1
1909	143,301	3912	27.4	467	119	2873	20.1	592	178	22	2717	19.0
1910	146,700	3711	25.2	472	127	2656	18.0	570	199	7	2464	16.7
1911	147,751	3491	24.4	556	159	2755	19.3	560	180	35	2610	18.2
1912	148,840	3419	23.2	400	117	2601	17.4	607	212	51	2440	16.3
Averages for years 1903-1912	143,030	3652	25.7	524	143	2755	19.3	510	163	19	2612	18.3
1913	149,936	3465	23.2	483	138	2690	18.0	610	191	53	2552	17.1

AT CENSUS OF 1911.—Total population at all ages, 147,495. Number of inhabited houses, 33,415.  
Area of District in Acres, 4,729.  
Average number of persons per house, 4.41.

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Birth-rates, also Rates of Mortality from all causes, from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia, during the years 1882-1912.

Years	Population	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM						Deaths under 1 year to 1000 births
		Births	Deaths all causes	7 princip'l Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	
1882	114,017	35·3	24·9	2·8	2·3	3·4	2·1	182
1883	115,888	36 0	22·5	1·5	2·3	2·9	1·8	159
1884	117,791	37·4	25·9	3·7	2·6	2·8	2·3	182
1885	119,724	37·5	23·2	2·1	2·4	2·7	2·2	167
1886	121,690	34·7	24·2	3·0	2·3	3·1	1·9	175
<b>Average 5 y'rs</b>		<b>36·2</b>	<b>24·1</b>	<b>2·6</b>	<b>2·4</b>	<b>3·0</b>	<b>2·0</b>	<b>173</b>
1887	123,687	33·8	25·8	4·5	2·0	3·2	2·1	187
1888	125,717	33·3	22·3	2·2	1·9	2·6	2·6	151
1889	127,781	31·5	22·7	3·3	1·9	2·8	2·6	178
1890	129,878	31·0	24·4	2·5	2·0	3·4	3·1	180
1891	132,010	30·8	25·6	2·3	1·9	3·7	3·3	193
<b>Average 5 y'rs</b>		<b>32·1</b>	<b>24·2</b>	<b>2·9</b>	<b>1·9</b>	<b>3·1</b>	<b>2·7</b>	<b>178</b>
1892	132,171	29·5	22·3	2·7	2·1	2·8	2·3	177
1893	132,738	29·4	21·6	2·6	1·9	2·3	2·4	186
1894	133,313	28·4	19·4	1·9	2·0	2·1	1·9	162
1895	133,888	29·0	23·1	2·9	1·8	2·7	2·4	190
1896	134,475	29·1	21·6	2·9	1·7	2·5	2·3	183
<b>Average 5 y'rs</b>		<b>29·1</b>	<b>21·6</b>	<b>2·6</b>	<b>1·9</b>	<b>2·5</b>	<b>2·3</b>	<b>180</b>
1897	135,045	28·2	20·7	2·7	1·7	2·0	2·2	183
1898	135,617	27·7	19·2	2·4	1·7	2·1	2·2	174
1899	136,210	27·5	22·7	2·4	1·6	2·8	2·6	198
1900	136,797	27·1	22·0	2·7	1·9	2·8	2·3	173
1901	137,382	24·6	19·7	2·5	1·6	2·2	2·2	173
<b>Average 5 y'rs</b>		<b>27·0</b>	<b>20·9</b>	<b>2·5</b>	<b>1·7</b>	<b>2·4</b>	<b>2·3</b>	<b>180</b>
1902	138,091	26·1	19·1	2·0	1·5	2·1	2·0	148
1903	138,786	25·6	18·6	2·4	1·6	2·4	1·6	160
1904	139,497	24·9	18·3	2·3	1·4	2·2	1·5	155
1905	140,225	24·3	18·1	2·1	1·5	1·9	1·6	150
1906	140,969	26·9	18·8	2·8	1·3	1·7	1·6	146
<b>Average 5 y'rs</b>		<b>25·5</b>	<b>18·6</b>	<b>2·3</b>	<b>1·4</b>	<b>2·0</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>152</b>
1907	141,730	26·5	19·3	1·5	1·6	2·5	1·9	144
1908	142,507	28·4	20·1	2 6	1·5	2·2	1·5	159
1909	143,301	27·4	19·0	1·1	1·4	2·2	1·8	119
1910	146,700	25·2	16·7	1·8	1·1	1·7	1·5	127
1911	147,751	24·4	18·2	2·5	1·2	1·7	1·5	159
<b>Average 5 y'rs</b>		<b>26·4</b>	<b>18·6</b>	<b>1·9</b>	<b>1·3</b>	<b>2·0</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>141</b>
1912	148,840	22·9	16·3	1·3	1·3	1·8	1·3	117
1913	149,936	23·2	17·1	1·4	1·2	2·0	1·3	139



TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Borough of Oldham, during the years 1878-1913.

Year	Population	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever Typhus and Typhoid	Diarrhoea	Total Deaths
1878	102,573	1	114	240	26	77	36	93	587
1879	105,679	...	9	136	19	60	25	46	295
1880	108,880	..	96	131	9	70	28	142	476
1881	112,176	9	7	87	10	36	39	69	257
1882	114,017	4	69	58	10	77	26	74	318
1883	115,888	2	6	21	9	38	26	76	178
1884	117,791	..	193	33	7	36	22	149	440
1885	119,724	...	54	20	14	104	18	46	256
1886	121,690	...	89	32	29	57	30	134	371
1887	123,687	...	176	103	62	100	25	89	555
1888	125,717	13	53	66	36	40	24	43	275
1889	127,781	...	126	54	16	127	20	78	421
1890	129,878	...	95	25	6	82	15	96	319
1891	132,010	...	97	25	18	71	27	68	306
1892	132,171	15	139	42	18	68	16	56	354
1893	132,738	65	29	16	16	56	26	140	348
1894	133,313	22	56	21	39	58	15	46	257
1895	133,888	23	97	16	25	57	26	143	387
1896	134,475	...	165	56	34	53	23	72	403
1897	135,045	...	96	21	9	77	19	145	367
1898	135,617	...	87	24	10	65	23	114	323
1899	136,210	...	49	46	21	54	18	138	326
1900	136,797	3	108	54	20	89	17	76	367
1901	137,382	...	73	41	13	30	9	171	337
1902	138,091	7	103	39	49	29	13	42	282
1903	138,786	23	43	30	58	111	12	47	324
1904	139,497	14	70	22	34	37	22	117	316
1905	140,225	5	65	45	11	57	12	98	293
1906	140,969	...	125	33	17	41	6	175	397
1907	141,730	...	35	17	17	66	4	78	217
1908	142,507	...	82	28	23	54	12	174	373
1909	143,301	...	43	16	14	15	12	54	159
1910	146,700	...	84	4	9	77	10	80	264
1911	147,751	...	64	5	11	13	3	260	356
1912	148,840	...	65	7	12	65	...	52	201
1913	149,936	...	38	19	19	36	3	104	219



TABLE No. 12.

Weekly Means of Meteorological Observations for the year 1913.

DATE	Barometer reduced to Sea Level at 32.0	Thermometer	HYGROMETER		% of Saturation	TEMPERATURES.							Rainfall 12in. above ground.	Number of Days on which rain fell	Clouds covered = 10 clear = 0	Sunshine recorded at Strimedale
			Dry	Wet		Maximum in Shade	Minimum in Shade.	Maximum in Sun Black Bulb	Maximum in Sun Black Bulb in Vacuo	Minimum on Grass.	Temperature 12in. below surface.	Temperature 4 ft. below surface.				
1913																
January	4 28.15	42	42	41	92	47	35	47	51	42	42	44	.30	3	7	2.00
	11 29.41	43	43	41	85	47	34	49	54	35	43	43	.88	3	8	9.00
	18 29.20	34	34	33	93	43	30	42	58	31	39	43	.93	4	8	9.00
	25 29.13	40	40	39	92	43	34	44	55	32	39	41	1.59	6	9	3.75
February	1 29.44	35	35	34	84	41	32	44	53	26	40	41	.91	5	8	6.55
	8 29.59	44	44	42	85	48	37	48	52	34	41	41	.86	7	9	3.50
	15 30.11	41	41	40	92	50	36	61	67	30	42	41	.67	3	9	13.30
	22 30.01	37	37	35	83	42	31	50	57	27	÷	41	.02	1	4	33.10
March	1 29.72	40	40	39	92	45	36	52	62	25	÷	41	.16	3	7	9.79
	8 29.59	45	45	42	78	48	38	54	61	34	÷	41	1.23	7	9	17.65
	15 29.75	42	42	40	85	46	34	53	67	27	÷	42	1.54	5	8	24.82
	22 29.04	40	40	38	85	43	33	49	62	29	÷	42	.59	6	7	10.85
April	29 29.27	42	42	39	78	45	34	51	67	27	÷	43	.85	5	4	18.45
	5 29.61	46	46	44	86	50	37	59	73	31	÷	42	.46	5	7	33.35
	12 29.68	42	42	41	92	51	39	55	71	27	÷	43	.76	3	8	17.40
	19 29.48	45	45	42	78	48	38	55	66	33	45	43	1.52	7	6	15.55
May	26 29.45	50	50	47	80	56	39	69	÷	33	49	43	.44	4	3	27.05
	3 29.43	51	51	50	93	54	39	64	÷	35	49	44	2.18	4	8	10.60
	10 29.74	49	49	48	93	54	41	62	÷	31	45	45	2.76	6	8	5.35
	17 29.54	53	53	50	80	59	44	70	÷	34	52	46	.16	3	4	43.65

July	14	23	72	62	50	60	69	83	83	38	54	50	1.19	5	7	15.45
	21	29	80	62	59	82	83	98	98	43	60	56	.42	3	4	30.50
	28	29	82	56	54	87	71	88	88	41	56	52	.72	5	8	17.55
	5	29	94	58	57	93	50	95	95	44	58	55	.10	2	6	9.10
	12	29	65	55	52	81	49	81	81	41	56	52	.57	5	9	18.30
August	19	29	71	58	57	93	53	89	89	43	59	54	.43	6	7	17.00
	26	29	91	57	56	93	49	97	97	39	59	57	.05	2	4	—
	2	29	96	60	56	75	53	99	99	40	62	57	—	—	3	—
	9	29	78	58	54	76	50	87	87	35	58	56	.62	1	5	33.70
	16	29	60	58	56	87	52	79	79	40	58	55	.23	4	7	6.35
Septem.	23	29	84	57	56	75	50	94	94	36	57	55	1.00	3	9	27.65
	30	29	79	63	58	72	53	95	95	37	57	55	.47	3	5	37.60
	6	29	95	57	56	93	53	103	103	39	÷	55	.01	1	7	32.05
	13	29	84	56	55	93	50	97	97	37	÷	55	.20	3	8	28.25
	20	29	39	56	53	81	50	88	88	33	÷	54	.88	3	5	—
October	27	29	77	59	57	88	53	89	89	38	÷	54	.88	5	5	—
	4	29	72	60	57	82	52	84	84	36	58	54	.04	1	5	26.00
	11	29	32	50	48	85	46	81	81	29	55	54	.73	6	7	8.35
	18	29	89	53	50	80	45	73	73	27	54	53	.40	6	7	15.45
	25	29	63	48	47	93	43	81	81	30	52	51	.29	2	6	26.65
Novem.	1	29	22	54	51	80	47	76	76	39	51	49	.51	5	4	21.80
	8	29	36	46	44	86	39	68	68	34	49	46	.34	7	9	6.05
	15	29	10	48	47	93	42	62	62	39	47	48	1.11	7	7	10.10
	22	29	68	48	46	86	41	54	54	39	47	48	2.04	7	9	1.25
	29	29	86	45	44	93	41	55	55	38	45	47	.31	7	9	—
Decem.	6	29	66	41	39	85	39	57	57	35	45	47	1.05	7	8	10.65
	13	29	72	45	44	92	40	50	50	38	44	46	.39	6	10	—
	20	30	01	43	41	85	40	52	50	37	44	45	.13	4	10	0.60
	27	29	84	39	37	84	35	47	47	31	42	44	1.28	4	10	—
Means		29	61	50	50	80	43	62	75	35	45	48	38.81	226	7	Total 822.71

TABLE No. 13.

Prices of Coal, Bread, Flour, Butchers' Meat, and Potatoes, and the number of Paupers relieved in Oldham, 1885-1913.

	Coal per Ton.	Bread per dozen lbs.	Flour, per load of 280 lbs.	Meat per lb.	Potatoes, per load of 252 lbs.	Weekly No. of Indoor Poor.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	
1885	7 9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	5	6 5	890
1886	8 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 4	931
1887	7 6	...	24 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 10	910
1888	7 6	...	25 3	5	6 4	936
1889	8 4	...	26 10	5	7 6	946
1890	10 10	...	26 10	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 11	921
1891	10 7	...	29 2	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 2	901
1892	9 7	...	26 3	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 4	937
1893	11 7	...	21 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 6	1,011
1894	9 4	...	18 4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6	1,075
1895	7 8	...	17 0	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 9	1,089
1896	7 4	...	20 0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 11	1,037
1897	7 4	...	24 7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,061
1898	7 8	...	27 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5	1,131
1899	11 9	...	19 11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 6	1,136
1900	13 7	...	21 4	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 9	1,167
1901	12 7	...	21 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,198
1902	10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	21 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,175
1903	9 5	...	22 6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,213
1904	9 2	...	24 0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,361
1905	9 0	...	24 0	4 $\frac{5}{16}$	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,318
1906	9 1	...	23 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{5}{16}$	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,381
1907	11 6	...	23 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 5	1,409
1908	13 4	...	26 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 4	1,512
1909	11 8	...	29 11	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,584
1910	11 8	...	26 6	5	7 3	1,429
1911	11 2	...	24 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	9 0	1,355
1912	12 11	...	26 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 2	1,337
1913	13 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	26 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,312



TABLE No. 14.

Return of Inquests held in Oldham, touching the cause of death of any person, for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

INQUESTS.	Males	Females.
Infants (Legitimate), under 1 year .....	14	14
„ 1 year and under 7 years .....	12	12
Infants (Illegitimate or unknown) under 1 year .....	...	1
„ 1 year and under 7 years.....	2	...
Children, 7 years and under 16 .....	3	2
Youths, 16 years and under 25.....	10	2
Adults, 25 years and under 60 .....	47	21
Aged, 60 years and above .....	39	20
Ages unknown .....	...	...
Total .....	127	72
VERDICTS.	Males.	Females.
Felo de se .....	...	...
Want of Attention at Birth.....	...	1
Murder .....	1	...
Manslaughter .....	...	...
Suicide, while Insane .....	10	8
Accidental Death.....	31	14
Open Verdicts .....	54	31
Excessive Drinking .....	1	2
Natural Causes.....	27	14
Found Drowned .....	3	2
Stillborn .....	...	...
Disease aggravated by neglect .....	...	...
Justifiable Homicide .....	...	...
Total .....	127	72



TAL  
COUNTY BOROU  
Deaths Registered at Several Groups of Ages from Different Ca

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
<i>Classes.</i>									
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES ...	106	69	51	226	43	41	107	92	13
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES ...	2	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES...	...	4	...	4	7	11	29	98	69
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES...	92	...	...	92	1	...	...	4	82
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES ... . . .	199	83	35	317	43	43	189	439	376
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	9	1	10	20	7	9	9	22	13
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ...	75	1	5	81	2	1	8	29	18
TOTALS .....	483	158	101	742	103	105	345	686	571
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
1. <i>Miasmatic Diseases.</i>									
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.....	10	14	13	37	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	2	9	11	8	...	...	...	...
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	21	8	6	35	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria .....	...	5	5	10	9	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever .....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus .....	5	8	7	20	11	2	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	4	26	85	67	4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula .....	4	5	4	13	5	8	9	6	1
Other Miasmatic Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	13	4
2. <i>Diarrhœal Diseases.</i>									
Simple Cholera .....	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery .....	61	27	7	95	3	...	2	...	4

o. 15.

F OLDHAM.

uring 52 Weeks ending December 27th, 1913.

WARDS.												
	St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
	22	33	52	28	55	43	36	60	43	53	60	116
	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6
	23	18	23	20	17	19	11	24	15	14	19	59
	22	8	16	14	14	22	9	19	8	20	21	42
	83	96	125	138	117	135	90	127	117	121	146	325
	6	6	7	6	9	7	3	12	4	5	8	48
	11	7	10	11	6	14	7	13	11	17	15	14
	168	168	233	217	219	242	157	255	198	232	269	610
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2	3	2	...	1	3	3	8	16	3
	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	4	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	3	2	6	4	8	5	2	5	...	...
	2	2	1	4	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1	6	2	4	2	3	5	2	1	4	1
	10	16	20	6	27	18	11	26	12	11	16	66
	2	1	4	4	3	2	2	6	6	7	4	17
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	9	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	7	5	4	8	11	5	7	12	17	10	3



ntinued.

WARDS.											
St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	..	2	2	2	2	3	...	1
1	1	...	1	2	...	4	1	3	1	2	5
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..
17	12	18	14	13	12	5	15	8	9	14	47
1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	2
1	1	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.									
Premature Birth.....	77	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis .....	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations....	7	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	82
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.									
1. <i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>									
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes .....	10	1	1	12	8	3	...	4	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	66	97
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	2
Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	9	...
Convulsions .....	17	4	2	23	1	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Para- plegia, Paralysis Agitans...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	7	3	...
2. <i>Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.</i>									
Of Ear, Eye, Nose .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
3. <i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>									
Pericarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis.....	...	...	1	1	2	5	6	11	2
Valvular Diseases of Heart ...	1	...	1	2	6	8	25	38	26
Other Diseases of Heart .....	6	...	...	6	1	3	22	50	48
Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15
4. <i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>									
Laryngitis .....	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Croup .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
Bronchitis .....	56	22	6	84	...	...	17	92	111
Broncho-Pneumonia .....	32	14	7	53	3	...	1	6	5
Pneumonia (other forms) .....	24	18	12	54	5	3	17	34	21
Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1

continued.

WARDS.											
St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
8	3	6	5	9	12	5	6	2	10	10	4
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1
2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
12	5	10	7	5	7	3	12	4	7	10	37
...	1	2	3	2	3	1	5	3	3	3	1
12	14	23	17	10	17	7	18	9	14	24	59
1	3	4	1	4	...	1	...	2	2	3	28
2	3	2	2	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	12
..	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	7
1	...	..	...	3	...	...	1	3	2	...	2
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	3	1	2	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	3	3	4	14	6	7	15	7	13	16	26
12	12	10	16	14	18	9	13	9	6	5	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
3	1	3	1	5	...	1	2	2	...	4	6
...	..	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...
14	17	23	33	17	37	17	24	28	34	33	55
2	4	8	6	6	5	9	7	2	9	3	6
8	8	12	15	8	9	6	11	17	12	19	18
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
<i>5. Diseases of Digestive System.</i>									
Dentition .....	6	10	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy .....	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach . . . . .	10	3	1	14	1	3	2	10	6
Enteritis .....	19	5	...	24	...	1	1	1	3
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine .....	2	...	...	2	1	...	4	2	2
Hernia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Peritonitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	...	2	3	...	3	2	...	1
Ascitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	2
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver .....	2	..	...	2	...	...	3	1	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System .....	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	4	1
<i>6. Diseases of Lymphatic System.</i>									
Of Lymphatics and of Spleen..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
<i>7. Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use.</i>									
Bronchocele, Addison's Disease .....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
<i>8. Diseases of Urinary System.</i>									
Nephritis .....	2	1	1	4	3	3	18	15	4
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria.	...	...	...	...	2	..	6	25	9
Disease of Bladder or of Pros- tate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases of the Urinary System .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1
<i>9. Diseases of Reproductive System.</i>									
<i>A. Of Organs of Generation.</i>									
Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>B. Of Parturition.</i>									
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...
Other Accidents of Childbirth.	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
<i>10. Diseases of Bones and Joints.</i>									
Caries, Necrosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints .....	1	...	...	1	..	...	1	1	...

ntinued.

WARDS.											
St. Peter's	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	1	4	3	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
1	3	5	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	3	2
5	...	3	3	5	4	2	1	2	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	6
2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
...	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	4	2	...	1	...	2	4	2	5
1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
...	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	5	11	3	6	1	7	4	3	3	9
3	6	1	7	5	4	3	1	3	3	4	13
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	..	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1



CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.								
	0 to 1	1 to 5	2 to 5	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
<i>11. Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>									
Carbuncle, Phlegmon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System .....	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1
<b>VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.</b>									
<i>1. Accident or Negligence.</i>									
Fractures and Contusions.....	5	...	2	7	3	6	2	7	7
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burn, Scald .....	...	1	8	9	2	...	2	2	...
Poison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Drowning .....	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...
Suffocation .....	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Otherwise .....	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1
<i>2. Homicide.</i>									
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<i>3. Suicide.</i>									
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Poison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
Hanging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<b>VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.</b>									
Dropsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition...	51	...	2	53	...	...	...	2	...
Mortification .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
Tumour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Abscess .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
Hæmorrhage .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) .....	20	1	3	24	1	1	4	17	8
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined .....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2

nued.

WARDS.											
St. Peter s	Werneth	Westwood	St. Paul's	Coldhurst	Hartford	Hollinwood	Clarksfield	Mumps	St. James'	Waterhead	Public Institutions
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	4	4	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	28
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
1	1	1	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	17
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	2	..	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	4	5	1	4	4	7	6	4	7	1
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	5	5	3	7	3	5	3	8	5	3
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1

TABLE No. 16.  
SCARLET FEVER.

Ages	Cases Reported.	Deaths of such Cases.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years ...	226	11	4·86
5 to 10 .. ...	425	7	1·64
10 to 15... ..	174	...	...
15 to 25... ..	76	...	...
25 to 35 .. ...	15	...	...
35 to 45 .. ...	5	...	...
45 to 55... ..	1	...	...
Over 55 ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	922	18	1·95

TABLE No. 17.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	Cases Reported.	Deaths of such Cases.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years ...	28	9	32·14
5 to 10... ..	43	7	16·26
10 to 15... ..	7	2	28·57
15 to 25... ..	7	...	...
25 to 35... ..	2	..	...
35 to 45... ..	2	...	...
45 to 55... ..	1	...	...
Over 55... ..	1	...	...
Total .....	91	18	19·78



TABLE No. 18.  
TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

Ages.	Cases Reported.	Deaths of such Cases.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Under 5 years ...	...	...	...
5 to 10... ...	...	...	...
10 to 15... ...	...	...	...
15 to 25... ...	3	1	33·33
25 to 35... ...	2	...	...
35 to 45... ...	1	1	100·00
45 to 55... ...	5	2	40·00
Over 55... ...	1	...	...
Total ...	12	4	33·33

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the number of Cases of Sickness and the Deaths Registered during the several months of the year 1913 in Oldham.

MONTHS.	SMALLPOX.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPH- THERIA.		TYPHOID FEVER.		PUER- PERAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER		ERYSIPELAS		MEM- BRANOUS GROUP		RELAPSING FEVER		CONTINUED FEVER	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January ...	...	...	54	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February...	...	...	54	2	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	1	...	53	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .....	1	...	54	...	2	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	...	...	57	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June .....	...	...	43	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July .....	2	...	70	...	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	4	...	80	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.	...	...	90	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ..	...	...	113	1	8	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November..	...	...	121	4	10	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December..	...	...	133	3	32	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	8	...	922	19	91	19	12	3	13	5	...	...	125	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. 20.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds
Small-pox .. ...	8	...	...	3	5	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	91	3	25	50	7	5	1
Erysipelas ... ..	125	1	5	6	15	89	9
Scarlet Fever ... ..	922	2	224	599	76	21	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	12	...	...	...	3	9	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	13	...	...	...	2	11	...
*Measles... ..	1111	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis... ..	609	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	22	21	1	...	...	..	...
*Infantile Paralysis.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	1171	6	254	658	108	135	10

\* Not included in Totals.

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY											
	St. Mary's Ward	St. Peter's Ward	Werneth Ward	Westwood Ward	St. Paul's Ward	Coldhurst Ward	Hartford Ward	Hollinwood Ward	Clarksfield Ward	Mumps Ward	St. James's Ward	Waterhead Ward
Small-pox ...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	1	3	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fev'r	30	27	36	31	60	20	23	30	54	24	37	66
Typhus ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ,,	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Puerperal ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles . ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	31	30	40	34	64	26	25	31	57	25	37	66



TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.											
	St. Mary's Ward	St. Peter's Ward	Werneth Ward	Westwood Ward	St. Paul's Ward	Coldhurst Ward	Hartford Ward	Hollinwood Ward	Clarksfield Ward	Mumps Ward	St. James's Ward	Waterhead Ward
Small-pox ...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	5	22	5	12	15	1	5	6	18	1	1	...
Erysipelas...	9	8	17	17	5	11	9	4	11	8	9	17
Scarlet Fev'r	49	81	100	60	120	43	47	55	136	43	69	119
Typhus   ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric   ,,	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	2
Puerperal ,,	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	...	...	3
Totals   ...	63	112	124	95	142	63	62	69	168	53	79	141

TABLE No. 22.

Showing the number of new Cases of Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the years 1884 to 1913.

Year.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puer-peral Fever.	Total Cases.
1884	2	289	20	1	100	...	412
1885	4	229	28	...	58	2	321
1886	5	391	44	12	100	7	559
1887	3	1,775	127	2	119	5	2,031
1888	104	985	86	...	106	3	1,284
1889	1	680	39	...	56	5	781
1890	...	320	11	2	63	7	403
1891	...	238	29	...	112	4	383
1892	75	667	27	...	83	9	861
1893	416	442	25	...	70	9	962
1894	165	264	67	...	69	9	574
1895	137	216	70	...	109	5	537
1896	27	785	61	8	114	17	1,012
1897	...	332	38	2	86	10	468
1898	1	346	39	...	68	20	474
1899	2	822	71	...	92	11	998
1900	8	1065	94	...	72	21	1260
1901	2	679	56	...	40	18	795
1902	178	704	187	...	63	15	1147
1903	256	507	201	...	52	9	1025
1904	255	638	158	...	76	19	1146
1905	281	969	98	...	62	15	1425
1906	455	794	92	...	31	16	1388
1907	...	522	69	...	22	8	621
1908	...	597	89	...	39	21	746
1909	...	522	62	...	35	16	635
1910	2	217	50	...	24	14	307
1911	1	447	87	...	20	19	574
1912	...	366	49	...	18	10	443
1913	8	922	91	...	12	13	1,046

TABL

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED INTO WESTHULL

	1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1900
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted
Smallpox ...	638	63	28	1	8	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	.	18	5	12	3	43	3	22	6	9	.	2	...	50	6	26
Scarlet Fever	...	...	20	2	67	5	371	18	140	8	164	14	400	23	585	30	425	27	405
Diphtheria ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	2	...	2	...	...	...	3
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	.	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...
Typhoid Fever.	...	...	15	3	41	10	27	5	31	6	29	7	34	9	37	9	22	4	22
Simple Con- tinued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Puerperal Fever.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	638	63	63	6	134	20	418	28	214	17	216	27	445	32	627	40	497	37	456





TABLE No. 23.

Summary of Cases treated in the Cinder Hill and Strinesdale Hospitals during the years 1900 to 1913.

130

Hospitals.	1899.		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cinder Hill.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oldham Cases	2	...	27	7	2	..	175	9	278	22	269	13	267	5	414	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*72	3	*68	4	*70	2	*110	1
Strinesdale.....	...	...	8	3	...	...	175	9	255	21	246	13	266	5	413	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	74	..	68	...	67	2	103	...
Oldham Cases	...	...	19	4	..	...	9	1	24	1	23	...	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...
Out-Township Cases	...	...	27	7	2	...	184	10	279	22	269	13	267	5	414	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	74	3	68	4	70	2	110	1
Totals .....	2	..	27	7	2	...	184	10	279	22	269	13	267	5	414	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	74	3	68	4	70	2	110	1

\* Cases of Phthisis.

## TABLE No. 24.

## LADY INSPECTORS' REPORT.

VISITS, &amp;c., during year ending December, 1913.

	Visits.	Re- Inspect'n.	Nuisances Reported to Chief Inspector.	
Births.....	3,028	556	Dirty Houses .....	6
Deaths of Infants .....	311	67	Damp do. ....	5
Workshops .....	129	2	Defective Ventilation ...	4
Shop Hours Acts .....	...	...	Do. Cellars .....	...
Enquiries for Shop Seats .....	...	...	Privy Nuisances .....	...
Infectious Diseases .....	907	43	Overcrowding .....	4
School Notifications ...	1,549	117	Defective Drains . . .	4
Special Cases .....	188	20	Do. Slop-pipes ...	...
			Under Workshops and Shop Hours Acts..	...
			Other Defects ...	24

TABLE No. 25.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS REGISTERED,  
VISITS MADE, AND DEFECTS REMOVED.

No. of Workshops on Register December, 1912	...	...	...	545
„ „ Discontinued during 1913	...	...	...	33
„ „ Registered during 1913...	...	...	...	24
„ „ on Register December, 1913	...	...	...	536
„ Visits Paid	...	...	...	632
„ Notices Served	...	...	...	367
„ „ Complied	...	...	...	211
„ Visits under Shop Hours Act	...	...	...	242
Re-Inspections of Work in Progress or Under Notice, and including Ashpit work	...	...	...	2391
Miscellaneous Visits (to Owners, Agents, &c.), and including Ashpit work	...	...	...	1425
Privies Inspected	...	...	...	2315

Nature of Defects.	Notices Served.	Notices complied.
Dirty Workrooms	3	3
Damp, Defective Roof, &c.	7	7
Defective Ventilation	2	2
Defective Water Supply	19	14
Defective Cellars	...	...
Insufficient or no Closet Accommodation	15	7
Defective Closets	37	19
Privy Nuisances	262	144
Defective Drains	7	7
Untrapped Drains	...	...
Defective or Short Slop Pipes	...	...
Fire Escapes	12	5
Accumulations	3	3

13 Tests have been applied to the drains of 6 premises, and  
9 defects discovered.

8 yards of drainage pipes laid, and 1 trap fixed.

TABLE No. 26.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BAKEHOUSES REGISTERED,  
VISITS MADE, AND DEFECTS REMOVED.

No. of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1912	...	...	...	...	379
„ „ discontinued during 1913	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ registered during 1913	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ on Register, December, 1913	...	...	...	...	379
„ Visits paid	...	...	...	...	304
„ Notices served	...	...	...	...	13
„ „ complied	...	...	...	...	7
Re-inspections of work in progress or under notice	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous Visits (to Owners, Agents, etc.)	...	...	...	...	16

Nature of Defects.					Notices Served	Notices Complied
Bakehouses Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dirty Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	1	1
Damp, Defective Roof, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Ventilation	...	...	...	...	3	1
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Slop Pipe...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blocked Drains	...	...	...	...	2	2
Defective Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	2	2
Defective Chimneys...	...	...	...	...	5	1

District				No. on Register	Where Baking is Done.					Kind of Oven Used.				
					Living Room	Living Room and Kitchen	Out Kitchen	Cellar	Bakehouse	Ordinary	Special Iron	Gas	Brick	Stove
No. 1	...	...	83	35	13	12	7	16	32	47	11	6	1	
„ 2	...	...	76	28	9	14	8	17	28	43	8	2	...	
„ 3	...	...	91	21	23	25	5	17	18	55	22	4	1	
„ 4	...	..	55	20	6	15	4	10	19	29	10	5	1	
„ 5	...	...	74	28	18	8	2	18	30	44	15	2	...	
Totals ..			379	122	69	74	26	78	127	218	66	19	3	



## TABLE No. 27.

## RETAIL MILK SHOPS.

No. of Milk Shops on Register, December, 1912...	...	...	...	520
„ „ Discontinued during 1913	...	...	...	11
„ „ Registered „ 1913	...	...	...	24
„ „ on Register, December, 1913...	...	...	...	533
No. of Visits Paid	...	...	...	175
No. of Notices Served	...	...	...	1
No. of „ Complied...	...	...	...	—
Visits to Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	112

TABLE No. 28.

Showing the number of Smoke Observations taken and Inspections of  
Mill Lodges made during the years 1912-1913.

Fortnight ending		SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.		MILL LODGES INSPECTIONS.	
1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Jan. 6	Jan. 4...	—	28	18	106
„ 20	„ 18...	49	74	48	44
Feb. 3	Feb. 1...	39	65	180	160
„ 17	„ 15...	54	33	28	27
Mar. 2	Mar. 1...	66	69	194	112
„ 16	„ 15...	36	58	33	17
„ 30	„ 29...	48	55	190	120
Apr. 13	Apr 12...	37	72	5	91
„ 27	„ 26...	75	73	134	54
May 11	May 10...	77	70	43	—
„ 25	„ 24...	71	54	145	46
June 8	June 7 ..	67	74	76	65
„ 22	„ 21...	77	85	93	74
July 6	July 5...	96	41	92	33
„ 20	„ 19...	86	86	46	83
Aug. 3	Aug. 2...	59	89	176	45
„ 17	„ 16...	65	69	54	—
„ 31	„ 30...	72	75	174	148
Sep. 14	Sep. 13...	51	46	45	4
„ 28	„ 27...	78	65	150	87
Oct. 12	Oct. 11 ..	84	56	7	169
„ 26	„ 25...	53	51	49	117
Nov. 9	Nov. 8...	50	68	68	105
„ 23	„ 22...	53	38	133	55
Dec. 7	Dec. 6...	51	48	80	77
„ 21	„ 20...	53	33	117	170
Totals .....		1547	1575	2378	2009

TABLE No. 29.

HALF-HOURLY SMOKE OBSERVATIONS,  
taken from December 23rd, 1912, to December 20th, 1913.

Total Observations taken.	No Black Smoke.	Under 1 Minute.	One and Under 2 Minutes.	Two and Under 3 Minutes.	3 and 4, both inclusive.	Over 4 Minutes.
1575	728	239	214	284	96	14
Percentage ...	46·2	15·2	13·6	18	6·1	·9

NAME OF MILL	Where Situated	No of Boilers	Length of Boilers	Diameter of Boilers	Coal Consumption Weekly	No. of Boilers Working	Nature of Appliances Fixed.	How disposed of
Phoenix Mill .....	Cromwell Street ...	1	ft. 30	ft. in 7 0	Tons 20	1	Nil	Legal Notice Served
Spring Hill Mill ...	Huddersfield Road ...	1	30	8 0	25	1	Nil	Cautioned by H.C.
Longfield Mill .....	Littlemoor Lane ...	3	30	8 0	36	2	Broadbent's Doors	Legal Notice Served
Electricity Works	Greenhill .....	8	...	...	480	8	Underfed Stokers on 3	Cautioned by H.C.
Coldhurst Hall Mill	Magdala Street ...	4	30	8 0	60	3	Nil	do.
Brook Mill .....	Honeywell Lane ...	2	30	8 0	30	2	Nil	do.
Devon Mill .....	Chapel Road.....	3	30	8 6	56	2	Nil	Legal Notice Served
Phoenix Mill .....	Cromwell Street ...	1	30	7 0	20	1	Nil	Fined 5/- and Costs
Acre Mill .....	Acre Lane.....	1	30	8 0	20	1	Nil	Legal Notice Served
German Mill .....	Derker Street .....	2	{ 30 28 }	8 0 {	25	1	Nil	Fined 20/- and Costs
Alma Mill .....	Scott Street .....	4	30	8 0	54	3	Nil	Cautioned by H.C.
Fox Mill .....	Limeside Road.....	4	30	8 6	110	4	Nil	Fined 20/- and Costs
Springhey Mill ...	Huddersfield Road.	1	30	8 6	16	1	Nil	Legal Notice Served
Heron Mill .....	Mill Gate .....	4	30	8 6	60	3	Nil	Fined 10/- and Costs
Napier Mill .....	Atkinson Street ...	1	30	8 6	40	1	Wilton Furnace	Fined 20/- and Costs
Hartford Works ...	Arkwright Street	5	30	8 0	...	4	Broadbent's Doors	Fined 20/- and Costs
Coppice Mill.....	Cobden Street .....	1	30	8 0	20	1	Meldrum Furnace	Fined 20/- and Costs
Commercial No. 3 Mill .....	Glodwick Road ...	3	30	8 0	60	3	Nil	Cautioned by H.C.
Longfield Mill .....	Littlemoor Lane ...	3	30	8 0	34	2	Broadbent's Doors	do.
Albany Mill .....	Vulcan Street .....	2	30	8 0	40	2	Nil	Dismissed
Borough Mill .....	Nield Street.....	4	30	8 0	60	3	Nil	Cautioned by H.C.
Fox Mill .....	Limeside Road.....	4	30	8 6	110	4	Nil	do.
Olive Mill.....	Quebec Street .....	5	30	7 6	63	3	Proctor's Stokers	Fined 20/- and Costs
Scottfield Mill.....	Scott Street ...	2	30	7 0	30	2	Nil	Fined 20/- and Costs
Greenacres Mill ...	Huddersfield Road.	5	30	8 0	100	4	Thornton's Smoke Consumer	Cautioned by H.C.
Springhey Mill ...	Huddersfield Road.	1	30	8 0	28	1	Nil	do.
Durban Mill.....	Mill Gate .....	4	30	8 6	116	4	Nil	Fined 40/- and Costs
Alma Mill.....	Scott Street .....	4	30	8 0	50	4	Nil	Fined 20/- and Costs
Hartford New W'ks	Arkwright Street	5	30	8 0	...	4	Broadbent's Doors	Fined 20/- and Costs
Pearl Mill.....	Netherhey Street	5	30	8 0	120	4	Hot Air Smoke Consumer.....	Fined 60/- and Costs
Alexandra Mill ...	Acre Lane.....	6	30	8 0	140	6	Broadbent's Doors	+ Cautioned by H.C.

\* Paid Cost of Summons which was withdrawn from Court by consent.

+ Paid a sum of money to a Local Charity.



TABLE No. 31.  
SMOKE PROSECUTIONS DURING 1913.

No. of Firms Fined.	Amount of Fine.	No. of times previously prosecuted
1	5/- and Costs	...
1	10/- „	...
1	20/- „	...
1	20/- „	...
1	20/- „	4
1	20/- „	2
1	Dismissed	2
1	20/- „	5
1	20/- „	9
1	40/- „	6
1	20/- „	...
1	60/- „	3

TABLE No. 32.

NATURE OF SMOKE APPLIANCES IN USE IN THE  
BOROUGH OF OLDHAM, 1913.

Name of Appliances.	No. of Mills.	No. of Boilers.
Cass's Coking Machines ... ..	1	3
Dyson & Williamson's Coking Machines...	1	3
Williamson's Auto-Coking do. ...	5	8
McDougall's do. ...	1	1
Bennis's Sprinkling Stokers ... ..	1	1
Proctor's do. ... ..	7	23
Meldrum Bros.' Forced Draught Furnace	3	4
Wilton's do. do. ...	3	10
Broadbent's Louvre Air Regulators...	8	37
Caddy's Tubular Bars ... ..	6	17
Yates & Thom's Rocking Bars ... ..	6	20
Butterworth's Sectional Bars . ...	3	18
Holden's Hollow Bars and Dead Plates	1	1
Hollow or Split Bridge Walls ... ..	2	3
Whittle's Steam Injectors ... ..	2	7
Martin's Swing Doors ... ..	2	10
Sanger and Webster's Patent Air Regulators ... ..	9	26
Whitehead's Seating Blocks ... ..	1	1
Marshall's Victory Smoke Consumer ...	2	6
British Smoke Preventor ... ..	2	9
Green's Smoke Consumer... ..	2	9
Hot Air Injector... ..	1	1
Patent Breaker Bars... ..	2	12
Thornton's Smoke Consumer ... ..	3	10
Johnson's Smoke Consumer ... ..	1	4
TOTALS... ..	75	244

Where no Appliances are fixed—105 Mills ; 229 Boilers. There  
are also about 70 Workshop Chimneys not on books.

TABLE No. 33.  
SAMPLES OBTAINED UNDER THE "SALE OF FOOD  
AND DRUGS ACT."

Year.	Total.		Milk.		Butter.		Bread and Flour.		Other Groceries.		Wines, Spirits and Beer.		Sundries.	
	No. of Samples	Percentage Adulterated	No. of Samples	Percentage Adulterated	No. of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated	No. of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated.	No of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of Samples.	Percentage Adulterated.
1876	74	27.0	38	42.1	7	...	6	...	23	17.4	...	...	...	...
1877	81	23.4	34	26.5	...	...	21	...	...	...	20	50.0	6	...
1878	74	25.7	55	21.8	..	..	...	...	12	8.3	6	100.0	1	...
1879	77	14.3	54	20.4	...	...	12	...	6	...	3	...	2	...
1880	87	21.8	43	27.9	8	12.5	8	...	22	18.2	6	33.3	...	...
1881	100	10.0	67	10.4	13	...	..	...	10	10.0	7	28.6	3	...
1882	100	19.0	44	22.7	15	33.3	4	...	17	...	13	30.8	7	...
1883	101	12.9	43	16.3	8	37.5	2	...	20	..	18	16.6	10	...
1884	85	8.2	47	2.1	11	18.2	..	...	8	37.5	8	12.5	11	...
1885	63	15.9	43	18.6	17	11.7	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...
1886	62	9.7	40	5.0	9	1.1	...	...	13	23.1	...	...	...	...
1887	75	8.0	57	8.8	4	...	4	...	6	16.6	4	...	...	...
1888	90	8.9	70	8.6	4	25.0	...	...	4	25.0	8	...	4	...
1889	98	6.1	80	6.2	5	20.0	...	..	4	...	6	...	3	...
1890	98	6.1	75	6.6	7	...	...	...	6	16.6	4	...	6	...
1891	119	5.9	75	4.0	13	23.1	...	...	27	...	4	25.0	...	...
1892	90	1.1	68	1.5	3	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	8	...
1893	106	10.4	84	8.3	7	42.8	...	...	6	...	3	33.3	6	..
1894	139	2.1	83	3.6	18	...	6	..	26	...	3	...	3	...
1895	147	6.1	120	5.0	11	...	..	...	1	...	6	...	9	33.3
1896	154	6.5	138	6.5	9	...	...	...	1	...	6	16.6	...	...
1897	169	3.0	150	2.0	8	25.0	..	...	7	...	..	...	4	..
1898	75	4.0	61	...	14	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	86	4.6	59	1.7	27	11.1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1900	127	12.6	72	8.3	29	24.1	..	...	8	...	18	16.6	...	...
1901	155	7.1	109	6.9	34	11.8	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...
1902	174	2.3	118	1.7	26	3.8	...	...	23	4.3	5	...	2	...
1903	201	7.0	149	2.7	20	30.0	...	...	23	8.7	9	22.2	...	...
1904	237	9.7	161	5.0	13	61.5	...	...	41	12.2	22	9.1	...	...
1905	244	5.3	161	5.6	10	30.0	..	...	†53	...	20	5.0	...	...
1906	243	5.8	179	4.5	11	27.3	...	...	21	...	32	9.4	...	...
1907	248	4.0	141	2.1	4	25.0	...	...	36	...	64	9.4	3	...
1908	256	2.0	132	2.3	30	3.3	16	...	62	...	16	6.2	...	...
1909	256	2.7	*104	1.9	*19	...	4	...	*71	...	24	12.5	34	...
1910	257	3.9	117	6.0	20	...	...	...	80	2.5	40	2.5	...	...
*1911	227	3.5	119	6.7	22	...	5	...	50	...	24	...	7	...
*1912	260	2.7	144	2.8	20	10.0	10	...	56	0.5	27	...	3	...
1913	265	3.0	111	4.5	17	17.6	17	...	77	...	36	...	7	..

† Two of these samples were not taken under the Food and Drugs Act.  
\* One do. do. do. do. do.  
\* Five informal samples of Milk and 20 samples of Butter were also taken.  
\* Three " 1 each of Butter and Lard were also taken.  
|| One informal sample of Milk.

TABLE No. 34.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS, 1913.

No. of Cases.	Particulars of Complaint.	How Disposed of.	Penalties.		
			£	s.	d.
12	Smoke Cases .....	One Case fined 60/- and Costs .....	3	0	0
		One Case fined 40/- and Costs .....	2	0	0
		Seven Cases fined 20/- and Costs .....	7	0	0
		One Case fined 10/- and Costs .....	0	10	0
		One Case fined 5/- and Costs .....	0	5	0
3	Milk Adulteration .....	Two Cases merged and fined 5/- and Costs ...	0	5	0
		One dismissed.	...	...	...
15		£	13	0	0



## FOOD INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Visits to Markets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870
Do. Cattle Wharves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	766
Do. Meat Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,446
Do. Fish Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489
Do. Fruit and Vegetable Shops ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,376
Do. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

## VISITS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

No. on Register, December, 1912	...	...	...	...	50
No. lapsed during 1913	...	...	...	...	1
No. newly licensed during 1913	...	...	...	...	—
No. on Register, December, 1913 ..	...	...	...	...	49

Nature of Defects.					Notices Served.	Notices Complied.
Dirty	...	...	...	...	6	6
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	2	2
Do. Drains	...	...	...	..	3	3
Without Bye-Laws	...	..	...	...	3	3
Do. Name Plate	...	...	...	...	2	2
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	...	2	2
Insufficient Number of Vessels ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Defective Yards	...	..	...	...	2	2
Insufficient Water Supply..	..	...	..	...	—	—
Defective Ventilation	...	...	...	...	—	—

## DAIRIES, AND COWSHEDS.

No. of Dairies on Register, December, 1912	...	...	...	57
No. „ „ „ 1913	...	...	...	57
No. of Cowsheds on Register, December, 1912	..	...	...	107
No. „ Lapsed during 1913	...	...	...	1
No. of New Cowsheds Registered during 1913	...	...	...	1
No. of Cowsheds on Register December, 1913	...	...	...	107

Nature of Defects.					Notices Served.	Notices Complied.
Defective Eaves Gutters	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cowsheds Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	23	21
Defective Door...	..	...	...	...	1	1
Do. Ventilation	...	...	...	...	1	1
Do. Drain	...	...	...	...	4	3
Do. Gable End	...	...	...	...	2	2
Keeping Pigs in Cowsheds	...	...	..	...	1	1
Do. Cows in Buildings Not Registered	...	...	...	...	2	2
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	2	2

The number of Cowsheds, and the amount of cubic space per head :—

Total number of Cowsheds, 107.						1912. No of Shippons	1913. No. of Shippons.
200 cubic feet and under 300 cubic feet per head						—	—
300	„	„	400	„	„	5	3
400	„	„	500	„	„	21	10
500	„	„	600	„	„	11	9
600	„	„	700	„	„	27	34
700	„	„	800	„	„	14	16
800	„	„	900	„	„	21	24
900	„	„	1000	„	„	6	7
1000	„	„	1100	„	„	2	2
1100	„	„	1200	„	„	—	2
Total						107	107

### SUMMARY.

						Visits paid.	Notices served.	Notices complied with.
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3029	22	22
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	139	3	3
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	307	35	32

### DISEASED OR UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
10 Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	3	0
17 Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	1	22
9 Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	3	7
1 Calf	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0
1 Ass	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	0
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	2	15
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	9
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	1	4
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	0	14
Preserved Goods	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	2	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	2	18

The following is a summary of diseased, etc., animals reported to or found by the Meat Inspector during the year :—

Diseased Conditions.				No. Reported.	No. Found by Inspector.	Total.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	86	29	115
Damaged or Over-kept Foods	...	...	...	29	14	43
Liver Flukes	...	...	...	15	35	50
Dropsy	...	...	...	2	2	4
Hydatids	...	...	...	1	9	10
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	0	1
Smothered	...	...	...	16	1	17
Puerperal	...	...	...	—	—	—
Injured in transit	...	...	...	5	—	5
Pyæmia	...	...	...	—	2	2
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pleurisy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Parasitic Mange	...	...	...	5	0	5
Immature	...	...	...	—	—	—
Mammitis	...	...	...	—	—	—

INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT, 1913.

Total Number of Reports of Nuisances and Notices Served...	5039
Total Number of Notices complied with ... ..	3932
Total Number of Notices complied with Order of Committee in 1913 .. ... ..	569
Number of Complaints Received and Visited ... ..	1093
Re-Inspection of Nuisances under Notice ... ..	11819
Number of Cases dealt with by Health Committee in 1913 ...	669
Number of Cases remaining unabated ... ..	100
Number of Cases dealt with by the Magistrates in 1913 ... ..	16

House-to-House Inspection ... ..	4527
Total Number of Houses Inspected on Complaint... ..	608
Houses Repaired... ..	465

NUISANCES.	Notices Served.	Notices Complied with
Dirty Houses ... ..	616	609
Damp, Defective Roof, &c.... ..	630	570
Defective Ventilation ... ..	81	67
Defective Cellars .. ... ..	48	40
Privy Nuisances ... ..	741	626
Defective Water Supply ... ..	75	71
Overcrowding ... ..	74	66
Unfit for Habitation ... ..	14	9



HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of Houses registered during 1913	...	...	...	...	112
„ „ lapsed „	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ on register December, 1913	...	...	...	...	102
„ Rooms registered during 1913	...	...	...	...	430
„ „ lapsed „	...	...	...	...	33
„ „ on register December, 1913	...	...	...	...	397
„ Visits paid	...	...	...	...	1088
„ Notices Served	...	...	...	...	95
„ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	93

NATURE OF DEFECTS	Notices Served	Notices Complied With
Broken Walls, Floors and Ceilings...	23	23
Overcrowding	36	36
Dampness from defective Roof, etc.	12	12
Blocked Drains	1	1
Defective Slop-pipes	1	0
Dirty Walls, Floors, Ceilings, etc....	16	16
Defective Water Closet	1	0
Additional Waste Water Closets provided	2	2
Accumulations of Refuse	2	2
Defective Dust-bin	1	1

DRAINAGE DEFECTS.	Notices Served.	Notices Complied with
Blocked Drains ... ..	478	449
Defective Drains .. ...	167	160
Drain inlets untrapped or defectively trapped... ..	345	314
Slop Pipe, defective or improperly ventilated... ..	147	117
Defective Water Closets ... ..	290	266
Defective Waste Water Closets... ..	1065	1054
New Water Closets provided ... ..	130	84
New Waste Water Closets .. ...	488	303
Yards and Passages Repaired and Flagegd ... ..	56	54
Accumulation of Offensive Matter ... ..	174	148
Manure Heaps... ..	22	18
Defective or Insufficient Dustbins ... ..	294	238

No. of Smoke or other Tests, 187.      No. of Houses Tested, 163.  
No. of Defects found, 114.      2746 yards of Channel Tiles and Drainage  
Pipes have been laid or re-laid during the year.  
Traps fixed, 314.      Ventilating Grids, 12.  
Houses connected with Main Sewer, 325.

VISITS TO VARIOUS PREMISES.		Notices Served.	Notices Complied with
Bakehouses ... ..	304	13	7
Pigsties ... ..	103	...	...
Tents, Vans, and Sheds ... ..	133	...	...
Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	1088	95	93
Offensive Trades ... ..	430	3	1
Mill Lodges ... ..	2009	5	4
Ice Cream Vendors ... ..	112	...	...
Milkshops ... ..	175	1	...
Factories and Workshops ... ..	632	367	211
Shop Hours Act ... ..	242	9	9

## ABOLITION OF ASHPITS.

Notices served for the abolition of 1997 Ashpits...	...	...	...	1574
Number of Ashpits abolished during the year	...	...	...	1765
do. do. since November 18th, 1909	...	...	...	5265
Number of Dustbins provided during the Year	...	...	...	4049
do. do. since November 18th, 1909	...	...	...	14040

				£	s.	d.
Total Cost of 13824 Dustbins with Covers	...	...	...	5169	12	0
do. 216 do. without Covers	...	...	...	64	5	6
Total Cost to date	...	...	...	5233	17	6

Inspections under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	...	...	...	24
Animals destroyed	...	...	...	1
Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	264
Informal Samples	...	...	...	1
Letters written to Property Owners or Agents, &c.	...	...	...	267
Miscellaneous Visits, &c.	...	...	...	11135
Privies inspected	...	...	...	12273

Erections in Yards reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Carcases of Animals in Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Manure Pits built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poultry in Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dust and Fly from Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Low or Defective Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dangerous Places reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Coal Gas Nuisances and Escapes reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dead Bodies removed to Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fire Escapes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1889
Visits to Cases of Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Cases removed to Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses Stripped or Cleansed after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## HOUSES AND CLOTHING DISINFECTED.

Number of Houses Disinfected during the year	...	...	...	...	1055
Number of Rooms do. do.	...	...	...	...	2614
Number of lots of Clothing Disinfected during the year	...	...	...	...	1638
Number of Articles do. do.	...	...	...	...	6772
Number of Articles destroyed during the year	...	...	...	...	399

## CLOTHING, &amp;c., 1912-1913.

Articles.	Disinfected.		Destroyed.		Totals.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Blankets .....	729	1458	22	18	751	1476
Sheets .....	451	998	21	19	472	1017
Pillows .....	634	1283	74	49	708	1332
Bolsters .....	394	995	33	26	427	1021
Quilts.....	512	940	24	18	536	958
Mattresses .....	...	...	75	76	75	76
Beds .....	620	1064	146	119	766	1183
Carpets .....	...	...	...	7	...	7
Rugs .....	4	...	4	3	8	3
Curtains.....	16	...	...	...	16	...
Clothes . ....	720	1638	13	20	733	1658
Sundry Articles ...	31	34	116	44	147	78
Total .....	4111	8410	528	399	4639	8809



